

309749 ప్రతిదినము ప్రకటింపఁబడును

VOL. 6, } డిసెంబరు 1920 వ సం॥రం మార్చి నెల 20 తేది శనివారము } నం. 290
సంపుటము. ౬ } సిద్ధార్థ నామ సంవత్సర శాల్వాణమాస బహుళ అమావాస్య 30. } సంచిక ౨౩౦

అమృతాంజనము

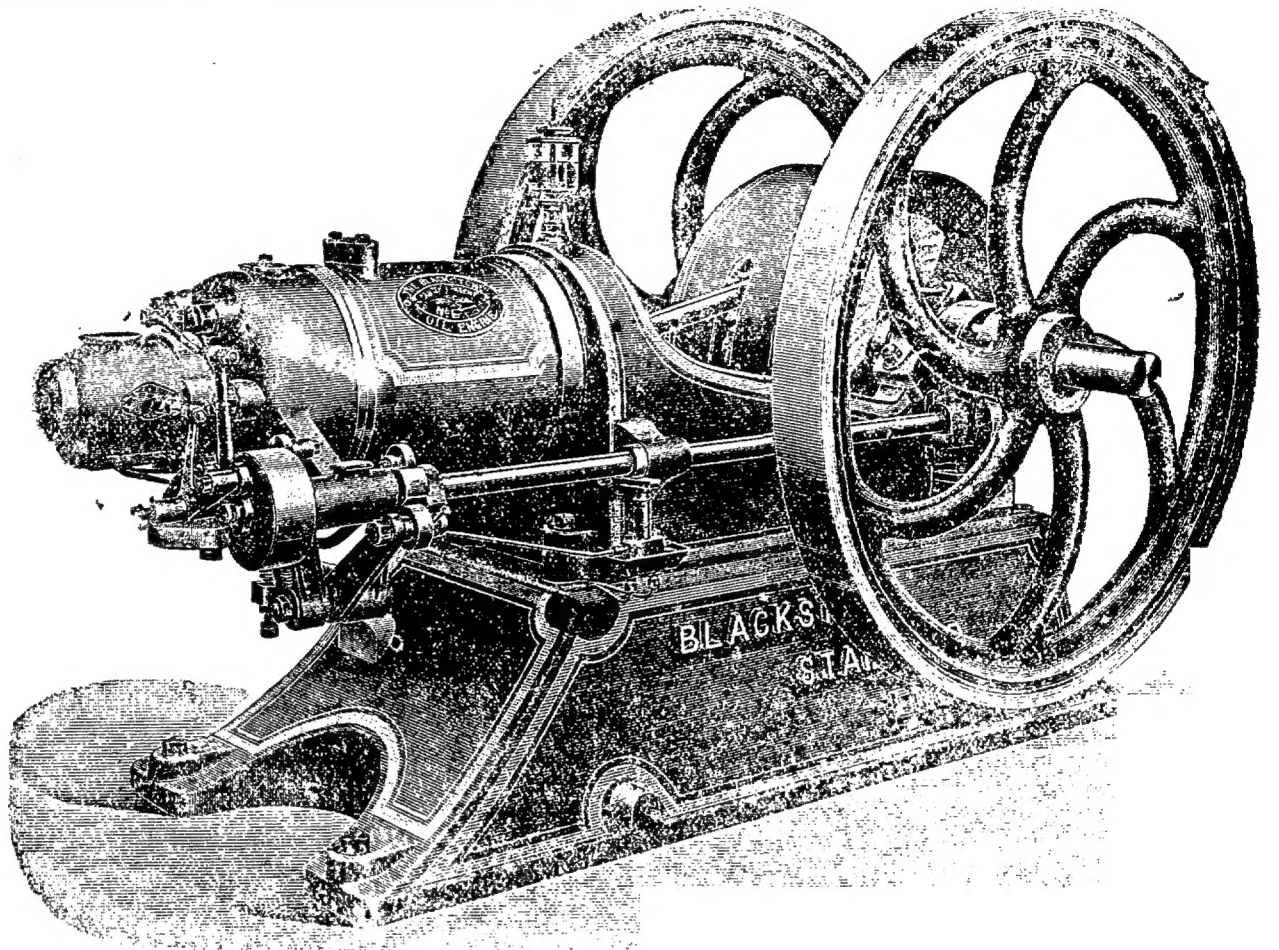
తలనొప్పులకు ప్రసిద్ధి తెక్కినది.
ఇతర వివిధమైన నొప్పులను కూడ
మా అమృతాంజనమును వాడి
వంతమాత్రమున నయమగును.

నులభ్య నెల 0-10-0 అణాలు.



మోహినితైలము రు 0-12-0
తామర తైలము 0-6-0
వంతచూర్ణము 0-2-0

అమృతాంజనం డిపో,
6, తంబుకెట్టి వీధి, మదరాసు.



బ్లాకు స్టోను ఆయిల్ ఇంజనులు.

కిరీటనాయిలు, క్రూడు ఆయిలు మున్నగు వస్తువుల నుకయోగించి వనిచేయునట్లు తయారు చేయ
బడినవి.

ఈ రాజధానిలో అనేకమైన బ్లాకు స్టోను ఇంజనులు వనిచేయుచున్నవి. యజమానులకు నుంచి
శుభ్రీకృతమి. పూర్తియైన వివరములకును ధరలకును నేడే మాకు వ్రాయును.

పోలు వజంట్లు:

మార్షలు నన్ను & కో., (ఇండియా) లిమిటెడ్.

ఇంజనీయర్లు

నెం. 9, నెకండులైను బీచ్, మదరాసు.

బొంబాయి, బెజవాడ, లాహోరు, రంజిపూరు.

150 పుటల పుస్తకము ఉచితము

అరోగ్యమును కాల్వలనుబట్టి పుస్తకము పంపించు చొప్పున
కావలసిన కొన్ని నిధులను అనుసరించుటవలననే కలుగు
నున్నది. ఈ ఉచితమైన పుస్తకము అరోగ్యవృద్ధి
మయు కలుగజేసి కిరీటసౌఖ్యమును వృద్ధిగాత్రమును, అ
యోగ్యవృద్ధిని ఇప్పించును. ఈ పుస్తకము ఇవానుగా
పంపించును. పంపించుటకు నీ యింకా కుంతన
ము. పంపించే వ్రాయుకోవలెను. (319)

వైద్యకాశ్రీ మణిశంకర్ గోవిందజీ,
అరవలపాటా కోవలయం, 1574 బాల్కన్, బాన్

ఆంధ్రదినపత్రిక చందా.

12 మాసములకు	18-0-0
6 మాసములకు	9-0-0
3 మాసములకు	4-8-0
1 మాసమునకు	1-8-0

ఆంధ్రవారపత్రిక చందా.

12 మాసములకు	3-0-0
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ఆంధ్రపత్రిక పోస్టుకాక్సు నెం 213 మదరాసు.

సోపుచేయు రహస్యపు స్తకము.

మోసపోకును. కాస్టింగ్స్ దానిని లాభముండదు. ఇలా
రుసకులచే న్యాయధరలకు నుంచిలాభమున్న ఏమొక్క కళా
యము లేకనే జయముపొందవచ్చును. (2107)
పుస్తకము తెల రహస్యపులలో రు. 1-3-0 ల మూత్రము
పి. రాజచందర్, హిందూదాక్టర్, తిన్న కాంచీపురం.

శారదాంబ ఒక చక్కని నాటకము
ప్రతిపాదును చదువ తగినది. క్రయం 0-4-0.

ఈ నేజర్, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక అఫీసు, మదరాసు.

అమృతాంజనం డిపోవారి ఔషధాలయమునందు అమృతాంజనం, తామరతైలము, మోహినితైలము,
వంతచూర్ణము మొదలగు ముఖ్యోషధములే గాక, ఇతరములగు మందులు కూడ, అనేకము లున్నవి.
కావలసినవారు కేటలాగును తెప్పించి చూడవచ్చును. కేటలాగునకు వ్రాసినచో తక్షణం పంపెదము.



కేశవకాంత్ తలనూనె (వైట్ ఆయిల్ ఇందులో కలుపుటలేదు.)

(కేశవుడు మార్కెట్టులోయందు వాటి కన్నీటికంటెకు మిక్కిలి చాకమైనది. మంచి వాడుకగలది. (1581)

(దీనియొక్క గుణాలిశేషములను మెచ్చి స్వామిశర్ వదర్యములో ఒక యోగ్య తాత్రమును మైమును ప్రదర్శనములో ఒక బ్రాహ్మణమునకు కమిటీవారు ఇచ్చి యున్నాడు.) కేశవకాంత్ తలనూనె ప్రత్యేకముగా శ్రేష్ఠమైన చెట్టుకాయల నూనెతోను పరిమళమైన పువ్వుముల నుండియు తయారు చేయబడినది. ఇది అన్ని తెగల జనులకును తగినది. తలనెల్లడుక లూడిపోవుటను నివారించుటకును మృత్యువునను నల్లగాను మెరుగునట్లు చేయును. ఇట్లుగల సాక కేశవ కాంత్ తలనూనె బహుముఖమును తలనూనె లన్నిటి కంటెకు మిక్కిలి చవుకమైనది. ఇతయు బీదలను భాగ్యములను తగినది.

కేశవకాంత్ తలనూనెలో మెరుగునగు చూపు చేయబడిన వైట్ ఆయిల్ కలిపినది దీనిచుచేయవారికి రూ. 2000 లు ఇవ్వవలెనని నిశ్చయము.

ఒకసారి తెప్పించిమాత్రమ నికే తెలియును.

ప్రతికింగుసాష్ట్రు అర్చనా కలసి 1 బుడ్డి నెల రూ. 0-15-0. మార్కెట్టు కలసి: కేశవకాంత్ తలనూనె బుడ్డికి కొనుగోలు బహుమతి టిక్కెట్టులుందును.

The Keshav Perfumery Works, 147, Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay, No. 3.

మిక్కిలి స్వచ్ఛతగల యిండియన్ షేరింగును మెరుగునగు చుట్టగలగుట నుండును. దీనియందును వాడక శ్రీ హెచ్చుచున్నది. కల తెల్లగలవలె పరిశుభ్రముగ నిగ్గరిలాడుచుండుటకు ప్రతిష్ఠియును కృత్యమునను నుండును.

కామినియా ఆయిలు (రీడెన్సు)

తలనెండుకలకు నూతన సౌందర్యమును కలిగించి కామిని యాగా మెరుగునగు కలసి శ్రేష్ఠ శీతలనూనెయందు కలదు. చుండును పోగొట్టును. కిలోములను కట్టు కుంటి మెచ్చివలెను. మెరుగునగు చూపుచున్నది. కలిగించును. తల మెండు గుండునకు కలదు కలుగు చూపుచున్నది. పోగొట్టి నూతన కామిని కలిగించును.

కామినియా ఆయిలు తలనూనె లన్నిటిలోను శ్రేష్ఠమైనది. శ్రీలంకకు పుత్రులను లక్షలు తెచ్చుచుండి మహాభక్తులను మెరుగునగుచు.

కల ఒకబుడ్డి 1-0-0 రి. పి. చార్జీ 0-5-0 అనాటు. మాడుబుడ్డు 2-10-0 రి. పి. చార్జీ రు 0-12-0 అనాటు.

సోపానంట్టు: ఆంగ్లోయిండియన్ డ్రగ్ అండు కెమికలు కంపెనీ, 155, బహ్మచనేక, బొంబాయి. (D 126 W 100)

నియోగి

మహాజననభా మానవ త్రి క.

దీనియందు కనాతన భర్తానియములు, నియోగి కాపునందు ముక్కులుగన, కవులుగన, కండిలుగన, మై కెక్కిన కనాతుల చుట్టముల సుఖానందములను ఇకరియములున్ను ప్రకటింపయ్యెదము. ప్రతిగా ముగ్ధాదికములయన ద్రవ్యముపోగా మిగిలినది బీదలయన విద్యాభ్యాసానికి అర్హులయిండును. నీక అంక్షలు దొనేడుగా తమతమ శక్తికలిగి సహాయము చేయవలయును.

మా నేజరు నియోగి, బృందావనం కీల్ పాకు - మదరాసు.

అభయమెందున్నది? (104b)

అభయ దాత్ర మును

కలరా, జ్వర, ఇక పుయెక జా

ఇత్యాదులకు వేదికగాని భయమువలదు.

వైద్యరత్న పండిత డి. గోపాలాచార్యగారి

కా. శ్రీ యా. శర్మదాత భయము నిర్భయములు వ్యాధులను పోగొట్టుటయొక్క, రామండ వద్దవెట్టును.

కలరామందులు, జ్వరమందులు, ఇక పుయెకా మందులు.

వెద్దవెట్టు రూ. 1-2-0 వెద్దవెట్టు రూ. 2-2-0 రెట్టు రూ. 1-12-0

చిన్న " " 0-12-0 చిన్న " " 1-8-0

ఇంకను అనేకాదభయము గలవు. ప్యాంకింగు-పోటీజ్ అర్చనా ప్రత్యేకము. కామినియా ఉచితము.

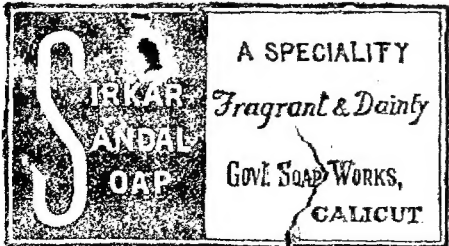
లింబి విలాసము: మనీజరు, ఆయుర్వేదాశ్రమము, 55, అచారప్పక పి, డి. డి. మదరాసు.

ఆత్మజ్ఞానం.

కేశవకాంత్ తలనూనె విదలనయనాత ఆత్మజ్ఞానం.

గ్రంథకర్త:- పా. జగన్నాథశాస్త్రిగారు, బి. డి. అన్నియై చక్కని గ్రంథము కల 40-8-0. మనీజరు, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కా రాజ్యాలయము

పోస్టాఫీసు నెం. 212, మదరాసు.



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నిర్భాగునందు రిజిస్టరు చేయబడిన నం 253 అనాస్థానపునందు చేవాలముద్ర గల్గిన రసీదు:- ఈ ముద్రయందు మూత్రము గల బాటిలను గొను వారి కివ్వబడును. ఈ మూత్రము ను నీచించి గుణ మగ్గడని యెదల ఈశ్వరసాక్షిగ ఆ రసీదునందు చేవాలము నేసి 1 మా నములోగా వాడును నంపితే నెలను వాడును మంపుతాము. ఈ పరిజ్ఞను మేము రొమ్మకట్టి చేయుచున్నాము.



శ్రీకృష్ణకామ! భాటుపాక్షికము!! రోగనివారకము!!!

ఈ మూత్రము మొదటికినను ఆశ్చర్యమును గుణము లను గనుకలయును. చిక్కినవద్దలకు బుడ్డి చేసి నిగ్గరిగ మెలుకు చేయును. కలిగించును. మూర్తిగల్గి బిర్రువృద్ధి చే ముఖ్యమైనది. నమమునొప్పి, వాయువు, పిత్తము, కాస్తము, దగ్గు, కడుపుకొప్పి, ఆజీర్ణము, మలబద్ధక, జ్వరములు, మూలవ్యాధి, మేవాలోగము, మూత్రకోగము, స్వప్నచుందరి (సారము, శ్రీలంకవరము, కాలము కప్పి యుండునట్లు వీటిని సమూల నాశముచేసి రక్తవృద్ధియు కుద్ధియు చేసి చర్మసంబంధవ్యాధి లను నశింపజేయును. నెల బుడ్డి 1-8 రూ. 1-0-0, 1-2-10-0. క. ఖ. చేయు. ఇది అన్నిచోట్లను దొరగగలదు.

దీ గుల్క బొంబె కంపెనీ, బొంబాయి 3. The Gulshan Joban & Co., No. 3, Nagdevi Street, Bombay

మంచి గుణముగల, కా శ్రీ యావధములు.

బృహత్ మంజుష్టాదికౌఠ

రక్తమును శుభ్రపరచుటలో శ్రేష్ఠమైనది. 1/4 పాను నీసా రు 0-12-0.

చంద్రవర్ణ గుటి

మూత్రవ్యాధుల యందు అమోఘముగ పనిచేయును. కులం 1-8 రు 1-0-0.

వానవలేహము

దగ్గునకు మంచిమందు. 1/4 పాను నీసా రు 0-10-0.

వ్యవహారములన్ని యునాంగ్లేయభాషలో జరుపవలయును.

జాండూ ఫార్మస్యూటికల్

వరుగ్గు

ఆయుర్వేద యావధముల చేయువారు బొంబాయి నెం 13.

The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works 388 The Ayurvedic Pharmacists. Elphinstone Road, Bombay, 13.

హనుమాన్ బోరక్కు నబ్బు

దీనియందు సుంకెలి కుల్లములగు వస్తువులు కలియబ్బుచి. వెల్లి గుం బంధమును తుండ్లు, దు రద, గడ్డి, పొడలు.

మొదలగు, చర్మ వ్యాధులు అత్యాశ్చర్యకరముగా లొగగును, చర్మమునకు నమ్మదుకల్గి

మును, నునుపును, నానెమును ఇచ్చును,

అన్నిచోట్లను క్రయమునకు దొరకును. (పరి విల్లనై

మహామార్గ గుర్తు జాగ్రత్తగా గమనింతుడు.

ఎస్. రంగనాథం శెట్టి అండు బ్రదర్, మదరాసు.

ఇక్కడ ఫాంటెక్ వేనాలు వచ్చినవి.

బ్రాకెట్టు రు. 3-4-0 వెల్లిగూ నెం. 210 రు. 8-8-0 అలెగ్జాండ్ర 2-0-0 డిల్ 205 2-8-0

కాటర్ నెం 6-8-0 నెండిక్కి రు. 0-14-0 గిరి బ్రదర్లు, వైవనర్లు, ట్రిప్లికేట్, మద్రాసు.

ఎల్బి న్యటన్ పిక్చర్ ప్యాలెస్, మాంటురోడు.
 బయాస్కోపు ప్రదర్శనము
 ప్రజలకోరికవైసి
 1920 నా! మార్చి నెల 20-వ తేది శనివారము మొదలుకొని 26-వ తేది శుక్రవారమువరకు.
 మిక్కిలి అద్భుతమైన కాథులు.
 మహాభారతము.
 ఎప్పుడును చూడనివి.
 10,000 అడుగుల నిడుపు.
 మనదేశములో ఈ మహాభారతమైంది పుణ్యచరిత్ర మనునది అందరికని తెలిసిన విషయము. ఈ పుణ్యచరిత్రమును అందవను చూడదగినది.
 దీనిలో శ్రీ కృష్ణభగవంతునియొక్క అమన కావీ. లక్కాచూసిన కావీ. ద్రౌపది వస్త్రాభరణము, కీచకవధ వీట్లను అలి విమర్శగా చూపింపబడును.
 ప్రదర్శనములో హిందూసంగీతము వాయిచబడును. శనివారము, ఆదివారము మధ్యాహ్నము 3 ఘంటలకు ప్రత్యేక ప్రదర్శనము చూపబడును.
 GOD SAVE THE KING
 టెక్సెట్లుయొక్క వివరము.—చూ. 3, 2, 1, ఆ. 8, 4, 2.
 శ్రీలక్ష్మ ప్రత్యేకస్థలము. ఘోషాశ్రీలక్ష్మ వేరుస్థలము నిర్ణయింపబడియున్నది.

185, హైదరాబాద్, చుడరాను.

ద్వితీయ భిలాభతు దివసము

మదరాసు పీచియెద్ద పెద్ద సభ

ఒకలక్షమంది సమావేశమగుట

ద్వితీయ భిలాభతు దివసము మదరాసు జనపరిషత్తు, ఎల్లరుకు తమతమ దుకాణములను మూసివేసిరి. ఉపవాస ప్రకటనల నాచరించిరి. పసిదు-లోను, శివాలయములలోను పూజనలు జరిగిరి. సాయంత్రములకు మహాసభకు విచ్చేసిరి. మదరాసు జైలు లభింపలేదు.

మనీషులలో మహమ్మదీయులు ప్రార్థనలు జరిపిరి. తిరుప్పక్కడలోనున్న బామ్మమసీదులోనికి చాలమంది మహమ్మదీయులువచ్చి, గిర్రుల ప్రార్థనల గావించిరి. ఆంగ్లవర్సము చూపిరవలసిన కేసుని కర్ణింపుటవలసియు, తరువాత వారెల్లరును తరవాతనులచేయూని ఉత్తరముచేయును, బీజవర్ణవచ్చి ఇందలి విశిష్ట మేమున హిందువులును, మహమ్మదీయులును యేకమై ఒక కార్యమును ఉత్తరము చేయును, ఏకోదరులవలె మెలంగుటయే? హిందువులలో లేబరు సంఘము, ప్రామ్య సంఘములు, మున్నగునవి మహమ్మదీయులతో సత్కర్మాచారముతో పాల్గొనవలసి. వీలగు భవనములను, మహమ్మదీయులలో అల్లాహు అక్క, అను కేకలుచేయును, గాంధీమహాత్ముని శ్రీకృష్ణము ముందికొని సమరైతరమునకు వచ్చిరి. అట్టి జన సమూహము సత్కర్మచారమునకును నాడుకప్పు చుర్యుకరమును ములంక వెన్నుడును మనము గాంచలేదు. తప్పి ప్రముఖులలో బాధియవడ కరుణచూపే యెక్కువగా గాన్పించుచున్నాడు. జనాగ్రహ తేకుండుటకు మూడుసభలు ప్రత్యేకముగా జరుపబడినవి. వానికి మార్చికియో యెడ్రీకు మహమ్మదీయసాహేబు, అబ్దుల్ ఖద్రుర్ బాషాసాహేబు, జబూర్ హామి సాహేబుగా రధ్యక్షుల పహించిరి. ఇతరుల మంది ఉపవాసముల నిష్క్రితి ఉపవాసములు హిందీ, ఆంగ్ల, బ్రాహ్మణ మలయందు జరిగెను. అధికారియైన వెల్లికిరియించుట. ఎల్లరుల కాంతి జ్యోతిషించి యుండెను.

మార్చి కియూను డ్రిక్ గారు అధ్యక్షులకు వహించిన సభలో గాంధీ యాదులు హుస్సేనుగారు యీ తీర్మానమును వహించిరి:—టర్కీలో ఆంగ్ల దుకాణ సంధిచేసికొని, అరేబియా, కిరీయా, పాతస్తీను, మెసరపామెయూ చేరవలెనై మల్తానకు గల అధికారమును యిచ్చేవచ్చునునుంచవలసినదని త్వరిత భిలాభతు దివసమున మదరాసు హిందూ, మహమ్మదీయ పాదుల సమావేశమై, సంపూర్ణ మతావేకముతో ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరెనున్నాడు. ఇతర కర్తవ్యున్నియు భావింపట సామర్థ్యమును సంపాదించేయవలసిగా వదిలి రావు. ఇంకొకటి సుంక్షమమున కిది యరవరము గాన యావని జరుగు టిక్కరస రము. కా త్వరిత దు ర భి ప్రాయ ముల చే సంబంధి దృష్టిలో వర్తింపకుండుట కేర్పాట్లు చేయవలె నని యాసభ వారు సంధిసభ వారిని ప్రార్థించుచున్నాడు. ప్రార్థన బాగులయెడల కావలదు అని కార్యములకు ఆసీయా, ఇస్లామి ఖండములందు దసాధారణాంగీకరము ప్రబలి, భారతదేశ కాంతి భంగముకలిగి. భారత మానవత్వముల ఓర్పుకు, రాజభక్తిని చలించ జేయగలదు.

ఎన్. కస్తూరిరంగయ్యగారి తీర్మానమును బలపరచిరి. మానాసేటు గారును తీర్మానము బలపరచిరి.

జి. సి. వెంకటాచార్యులు, అబ్దుల్ హాజీరుహుద్దా గారు మున్నగువారు ఉపన్యసించిన తరువాత తీర్మానము సర్వజనాంగీకరము బడసెను.

తరువాత మదరాసు ప్రభుత్వపు టుర్రువు తమ మన విషయములలో జ్యోతిషము కలగజేసి కొనుమన్న దను తీర్మానము చేయబడెను. ఆయన ప్రభుత్వంలో నీ ఆంధ్రాదేశము రాజభక్తి విరహితమగు మాటలు ఖండింపబడెను.

ఇతర సభలలో కూడ ఈ తీర్మానములే చేయబడెను. సభ రాత్రి 8-30 గంటలకు ముగిసినది.

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రంగము.

రంగములో 19 వ తేదీని కాల్ఫ్ క్యవర సందర్భములో బహుళంలోని దుకాణములను కట్టివేసిరి. బి. డ్లెమియో మునుకలేడు. మద్యాన్నము సభజరిగియుండెను. ఇద్దరు

దుల సభను జరిపిరి. చాలమంది వచ్చిరి. కొందరు కర్మసించిన వెనుక ఒక తీర్మానము జరిగెను. తరువాత వెలి వెన్నువ వారు కృపానులకు పోయిరి. టిట్టెములో వెన్నువకు అల్లరి జరుగలేదు.

చరిత్ర పోరాడదనియు, ఉపవాసము లిచ్చువాడని 15 గురతు రంగములో సభి కారులు నిర్ణయములు కల్పించిరి. రెండు వెలవరకు వారి కీ యుత్తరువు కల్పించును.

తల్లి వెంటు గవర్నరుగా తీర్మానమును ప్రకటించి పాశుభాతిని తెలిపి, రాజద్రోహమును వ్యాపింపజేయవద్దని మందలించిరి. అట్లు చేసినయెడల తగిన కఠినతలను తీయవలసివచ్చునని వారు నూచించిరి.

కలకత్తా.

కలకత్తా నగరములో కాల్ఫ్ దివసము వెల్లూరిగ నెవరకు. మార్కెటు లుట్టిరి మూసియుండిరి. ఒక దుకాణము వైకల తెవలేదు. సభ గాని యుత్తరము గాని జరుగలేదు. మద్యాన్నము మహమ్మదీయులు మనీషులతోను సమావేశమైరి. రాజభక్తిని ప్రంది వర్తమానమును మందలించు:—ఈ దుష్టులలో చేయు సంధివరములు “మరియు” ధమ్మమునకు విరుద్ధముగా నుండియెడల మహమ్మదీయ కాత్తము ప్రకారము వారు అంగ సామ్రాజ్యవర్తి కర్మకంపనకలెచ్చును. మిరిసములను చక్రవర్తి గారికి నివేదింపును.

కలకత్తాలో కూడ సభను జరుపవలసినది కలకత్తా వాయుకుల నిర్ణయించిరి. గవర్నరు వెంటు యాగ్యములు అభిమతి మానవలసినది గవర్నరు వెంటువారు హెచ్చరించిరి.

అలహాబాదు

అలహాబాదులోని లిబరలు సంఘమువారు మహమ్మదీయ బహిష్కారమును వలంబించుటవలన చిట్క అండు, నని తెలిపిరి.

పూనా.

పూనా కంటోన్మెంటులో జరిగినది మంత జోరుగ జరుగలేదు. కొన్ని దుకాణములకు మార్తము మూసివేసిరి. చాల దుకాణములు తెరచియుండెను. కానాటు మార్కెటులో కొనానుకాల్దు మాయాంగ దుకాణములు వెట్టిరి. అత్తరు వారు దుకాణములను కట్టవలదిరట వది గంటలకు వారి అమ్మ ముగిసెను. టిట్టెములో దుకాణములకు తెరవలేదు. మార్కెటులో జనములేదు. కూరల దుకాణములకు కూడ రాలేదు. మట్టుపట్టునండి కూడ మూలు రాలేదు. మహమ్మదీయులు మనీషులలో సమావేశమైరి.

ప్రత్యేకపు ఖాళీ అవకాశము.

మిగుల చౌకధరలు.

ఇంటివైక ఇంటివైక ఇంటివైక
కప్పువెండులు కప్పులు కప్పువెండులు
మిక్కిలి మేలైన మంగురూరు మాదిరి హెన్రీకును మాదిరి వెండులు ఇప్పటిమా ప్రకటన ననుసరించి అవిరియాలెములు, లోటుకొవెన్ను, తగ్గిమిల్లులు, పారిషడ్లు, మున్నగు వాని సహాయముచే తయారుచేయబడును. అత్తరు ఇచ్చిన ఇప్పటిమా ప్రకటన ఇటుకలు, క్రేప్టమైన ఇంటివైకకప్పులు, స్టాక్ ఎటుకలు, వోలో ఇటుకలు, రిడ్లు (ఇంటివైకకప్పు వెన్నులు, ప్లాట్టుకొల్లెలైట్లు, వెంటిలేటర్లు (ధారాళముగా కుక్రమైనగాలి కలపించువట్లు చేయు సాధనములు), అలంకారమైన, సాదా యైన లోకవట్లు, క్రిందవరచురావు (ప్లోరింగ్సు) (నీలింగ్సు) మొదలగు అన్నివిధములైన తమిళములు, తగ్గింపుకేవోళ, గ్లెసింగ్లెవోళ పురమాషీగా రియారుచేయబడును. కావటరీ, డెయిజీ కె గొట్టుము, రెంట్లు (కంపులు) జీ మాదిరి గొట్టుములు, సర్ కిలంపాజిమెంట్ మొదలగునవి కూడ రియారుచేయబడును. ఒకసారి అత్తరు ఇచ్చి మాడ ప్రార్థన. ఉత్తరములు ఈ క్రింది విలాసమున ప్రాయశఠెను మానేజరు, బి. ఎన్. ఇండస్ట్రియల్ హోమ్ (1976) పోస్టు ఒల్లూరు, (కొచ్చిన్ స్టేటు)

Manager
B. N. Industrial Home
P O. Qllur (Cochin State.)

విజ్ఞానచంద్రికా

గ్రంథములు.

నలవరకు

నగమువెలకు అమ్మబతు

క్రొత్తపు సకములు అమ్మవేమునిమిత్రమై

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2. విజయంగర సామ్రాజ్యము 0—10—0
3. పాతాళభైరి 0—10—0
4. అర్థకాత్తము 1-వ భా. 0—12—0
5. , 2-వ భా. 0—10—0
6. కృతసాయ కాత్తము 1-వ భా. 0—10—0
7. , 2-వ భా. 0—12—0
8. స్వీయచరిత్రము 2-వ భా. వీరేశలింగము తంతులుగారి జీవితచరిత్రము 0—18—0
9. కృష్ణకాత్తము 1—0—0

వె. ల. నీ అమ్మలు కంపుకొనవలయును.

చిరునామా: డాక్టర్ ఆచంట - లక్ష్మీవతి

బి. ఏ. ఎం. బి. సి. ఎం.

మేనేజర్ విజ్ఞానచంద్రికామండలి

[2110] హంటుకోడు, మదరాసు.

ఇంద్రజాల మహేంద్రజాలము

ఈ అపూర్వ గ్రంథములో జర్మనీ గారనీ, నూగవృష్టి, నాస్టలానుకము, ఇంగ్లీషు ఇండ్రజాలము, మండ్రకాత్తము, భూతవైద్యము, యంత్రములు, అమెరికానానీ చీట్లవేరమా ముది వివిధ విశేషవిద్యలు గలవు. ఇంగ్లీషు మహమ్మదీయములుచేయట, ముమికిచెట్టును పుట్టించట, జీవములో సూక్ష్మములను, కీరములను కలకాయలతో ముట్టబడించట, భూమిపై గజములవలె గాలిలో మహమ్మదీయరాధారముగా నిల్చుట మొదలగు వివిధములు ఆశ్చర్యకరము. ఈ గ్రంథమును చదివి అత్యుత్సాహముగా మేజర్ బేయగలరని గ్యారంటి యిచ్చుచున్నాం. దీనికే 4-0-0 రూ.లు. (2118) సి. ఆర్. జనార్దనం నాయుడు, ఒంగోలు, గుంటూరు జిల్లా.



ఓరియంటల్

క గవర్న

మెంటు సెక్యూరిటీ

లైఫ్ అస్సూరన్సు కంపెనీ, లిమిటెడ్.

1874 సం! స్థాపితము.

హెడ్డాఫీసు, బొంబాయి.

మానేజరు:— ఆర్. పాటర్ సన్ బ్రదర్.

5 కోట్ల రూపాయలకు వైగా మూలధనమున్నది.
రూ. 13,34,03,783 లు చెల్లించవలసిన భీమాలు
రూ. 78,45,175 లు 1918 సంవత్సరపురాబడి
5 కోట్ల రూపాయలకు వైగా యంతరవరకు చెల్లించియున్నాము.

ఈ కంపెనీ తరపున వనిచేయుటకు ఏజంట్లు కావలయును. వారు అనుభవ శాలియుగ నుండవలయును. ధరావత్తు చెల్లించవలయును. ధరభాస్తు ఫారములకు యీ క్రింది విలాసమునకు వ్రాయుడు. 671

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ఆంధ్ర విద్యా నిధి

సంవత్సరాదిభిక్షలు

ఆంధ్రవిద్యాభిమాను లందరును తొలిపండుగ దినమున

ఆంధ్రాభిక్షిని భిక్షులనిచ్చియును, భిక్షుల వసూలుచేసియును విద్యాదానము చేయు ప్రార్థనలు.

మృగశ్రీదగాదు. తరతరములనుండి వెచ్చుబెరిగిన భావము లొక్కమారు దొరికిపోయివు. నూతన పరిస్థితులకును ప్రాచీన పరిస్థితులకును సంఘర్షణము గలుగుచున్నది. పునర్నిర్మాణము త్వరలో నెరవేరిన దుర్లభము. తుదకు వ్యాయామ ప్రవర్తిల్లు ననుటకు మూత్రము సందియములేదు. పోరాటములను కష్టములను జూచి వెంగొనువారు, పునర్నిర్మాణారంభమును తిన్నగ పరిశీలింప నేరకు. ప్రపంచము దంతటను, కార్మికులలో నడచుచున్న స్వాతంత్ర్యభావము ఆకుతావిచ్చుచున్నది. కార్మికు లేజాతివారయినను, సమానా శయములతో మెలగుచున్నారు. అంతర్జాతీయ కార్మిక సమావేశము గూడ, పునర్నిర్మాణ సమస్యలను చర్చించినది.

అధికార సంఘములు ప్రజల హాంసలను పోనాడతేక, వాటిని కొంతవడి సఫలతరచుచున్నాడు. హిందూదేశమునకు స్వయంశిక్షణాధికారము హస్తాంతరము గాకబోయినను, నూతన రాజ్యాంగ సంస్కరణముల మూలమున ప్రజల కలుగుబడి విస్తరించును. ఈజపు సమస్యను పరిష్కరించుటకు, విల్లురు కమీషను బనిచేయుచున్నది. ఇద్దెందు హోంరూలచట్ట మొకటి క్రొత్తగా ప్రవేశపెట్ట బడుచున్నది. ఈ క్రయత్నముల వలనను, ప్రజల హాంసల సంపూర్తిగా పునర్వదము గాకబోయినను, ప్రజాశయ విజయమున కారంభమును చున్నట్లు, కనుగొనవచ్చును. ఇట్టి క్రయత్నము లన్నిదేశములలో కొలదిగనో గొప్పగనో జరుగుచు నేయున్నది. కాని పునర్నిర్మాణము చేయుట కింతకాలమో బట్టును అన్ని దేశములవారును ఇందుకు హృదయ పూర్వకముగ తోడ్పడవలెను. నానాజాతుల సభ వైసిభార మాధారపడి యుండును. ప్రస్తుతమున్న రీతిని నానాజాతుల సభ పునర్నిర్మాణమున కొనసాగించ గలదా యిది కందికాదు గలదాక మానదు. హిందూదేశమున కీ సంఘమునందు స్థాన మొనగబడినది. ప్రాచీనచిక్ పునర్నిర్మాణారంభము హిందూదేశముపై గూడ నిలచియున్న దనుటకు పండితులు లేరు. ప్రస్తుత నిస్సహాయ స్థితిలో మూత్రము, హిందూదేశము ప్రపంచ బాధ్యతలను భరింపజాలదు. ఇద్దెందు హిందూదేశము సంపూర్ణ స్వతంత్రతలను పొందినదానిని ఇట్టియు లెక్కపై నేరకు గడంబజాలరు. పునర్నిర్మాణము నకు, హిందూదేశమే విశేషముగ తోడ్పడ గలుగును. అవద్యర్థములను అయింపుచునేతిన కాంతి జేకూరునని, ప్రాచీనార్యాలు చెలిపిజున్నారు. ఈషణములకు మానవుడు నశించుగాక, వాటినే తనవశమునకు నుంచుకొన వలయునని, మహర్షులు జోధించియుండిరి. హిందూదేశ నాగరిక మిట్లు పునాదిపెననే హధారపడి యున్నది. త్యాగమే అనందామృతము గ్రోలుటకు మూలసాధనము. అనందమే స్వర్గ సౌఖ్యమున నొనకూర్చును. ఇట్టి మహదాభియంతుండి అగునికభారతీయులు వెనుకకు మరలి యుండవచ్చును. కాని వారి నీయాశయము పూర్తిగ విడచిపోలేదనుటకు గాంధీవంటి యుమ్మి సత్తయును ఇరువదియవ శతాబ్దమునందద్భ వింతులయే ఇందులకు ప్రజల నిదర్శనము.

చాళ్యాగ్య నాగరిక నుటలగాక, ఈషణములను వివరీతముగ వెంచుచున్నది. ఎంతటి భనము చేకూరినను ఇంకను సంతృప్తిలేదు. ఎంతటి భూభాగము లభించినను మరింత దేశము గావలయును. ఎంతటి విహిత సౌఖ్య మొన గూడి నను, మరింత సౌఖ్యము గావలయును. ఈ రీతిన విహిత హాంసలు వెరిగిపోవుచున్నవి. భోగాభిలాష హి

చ్చుచున్నది. ప్రకృతిశాస్త్ర మెక్కుడుసౌఖ్యము కొరకై ప్రయత్నించుచున్నది. పృథ్వియంతయు మానవుని సౌఖ్యమును పెంపొందించుట కుదయొగ్గిన బడుచున్నది. కాని, హృదయ శాంతి లభించుటలేదు. నిజముగ అనందము గలుగుట లేదు. ప్రజల దుర్లభానిపోవుట లేదు. కలహము లెక్కువయ్యెను అయాయ విస్తరించెను. స్వార్థపరత్వము మిక్కుట పయ్యెను. తుదకిది ఘోరస్వగ్రామ రూపము దాల్చెను. సగ్రామ ముతరించినను, ప్రాతివాసనలే చాళ్యాత్మక నింకను మెలూచుచున్నవి. ఇట్టిస్థితిలో, హిందూదేశము తన ఆధ్యాత్మిక సంజ్ఞము నీతరుణమున బాధించవలసి యున్నది గాంధీమహాత్ము డిదివరకే తన సంజ్ఞమును ప్రకటించెను. ఇంకను ప్రకటించునంది సంజ్ఞము బాగుగ నాలకింప బడలేదు. విహిత భోగాభిలాషనే కళమానధిగ నుంచుకొనక, చాళ్యాత్మిక దేశములు ధార్మిక చింతనే మనమునకు మంచికొని కృషిసల్పుచో, ప్రపంచకొంతి వెంటనే చేకూరును. ఇట్టి ఘోషసంజ్ఞము హిందూదేశము నుండియే వెలువడవలెను. కాని, ప్రవాధీన స్థితి యుండున్న హిందూదేశము తన హృదయమును విప్పి జెప్పజాలదు. చెప్పినను, చాళ్యాత్మక లాలశింతులు కిష్టపడరు. హిందూదేశమునకు సామ్రాజ్యస్వభావరీతినినను త్వరలో జేకూరుకభారతీయుల జేషమునుకేగాక, ప్రపంచకొంతి, గూడ ముఖ్యావశ్యక మగుచున్నది. భారతీయు లిందు కొరకై తమ ప్రయత్నములను కేంద్రీకరింప జేసువలయును. భారతీయలెట్టి ప్రపంచబాధ్యతనుహించుటకై, ఆంధ్రులు గూడ తగిన పూర్వతో సాయ పడ వలయును. చేజిక్కిన యవకాశముల బాంధవులెదుర కెదుల బాంపడవిదను, నూతన ఎత్తయి పగ దయనను, ఆంధ్రులు తమ బాధ్యతలను జయప్రదముగ నిర్వహించి కీర్తి గాములగుట బాధ్యము. ఆంధ్రుల మెచ్చి భావించుములు లేకపోలేదు. అని కార్యమూపము మూత్రము చాల్చుకున్నవి. నూతన పత్తిర మూంధులను కార్యమూల గావించుగాక! భారతీయులు ప్రాచీనచిక్ పునర్నిర్మాణము నకు గడుగుటకై త్వరలో తగిన శక్తవంతు జనుడుగాక! ప్రపంచ కొంతి సుర్భరముగ నెలకొనుగాక! రాష్ట్ర సంపత్తిరము చుడభిషము బూని, అధర్మమును పరింపజేయుగాక!

బ్రాహ్మజేతర ప్రాతినిధ్యము:

మొన్నటికత్రులో మొన్ననుప్రభువు సరిహక్కరము యనును ప్రధురించుంటిమి. అనిర్వయమంతయు న్యాయముగ నున్నదనుటకు సందియములేదు. శాసనసభలకు సమర్థులగు వారినే ప్రజాప్రతినిధులుగ నన్నికొనుట యవసరము. ఎన్నికలపై నిర్బంధములను విధించుట, ప్రజాపరిపాలనమునకు విరుద్ధము. మద్రాసురాష్ట్రమునందే కారణముచే నయిన నేను, కృత్రిమ విభేదము లుద్ధవించినవి. బ్రాహ్మజేతర సంఘమునందది ఉపాప్రవంచము

లను మూత్రమే గలదు. మిథ్యాప్రవంచము బాల్చి వాడులాడుట, ఎవరికయినను విగ్రతముగ నుండక మానదు. ప్రస్తుత కాలమునందెట్టి విదితములయిన సమాజములే యుండున్నవి. అందుచే, తర్కసూత్రముల ననుసరించి, ఈ సమస్య హలోచించుటకు విహితలుగనున్నది. బ్రాహ్మజేతర ప్రాతినిధ్యసమస్యను పరిష్కరింపకయిండు, బ్రాహ్మజేతర విర్వచనమును జూచింతుట యవసరము. నింతకుమున్ను చెలిపియుంటిమి. బ్రాహ్మజేతరుగనిన, బ్రాహ్మజేతర హిందువులని బాయింబకమటిచా రనుకొనియుండవలెనని మొన్నను గా రూపించి ఆ ప్రకారము నిర్ణయించిరి. బ్రాహ్మణులుకాని వారందరును బ్రాహ్మజేతరులని చెప్పిన చట్టముచెట్టిగా రిర్వచనము సగించెదరో లేదో తెలియదు. బ్రాహ్మజేతర హిందువులలో, నిమ్మజాతులు జేయున్నారా? చేయున్నచో, వారి ప్రత్యేకప్రాతినిధ్య లాభ మా అడకుదురా? నిమ్మజాతులకు కొందరు ప్రతినిధులను, ప్రభుత్వమువారే నియమించెద రనుమాట సర్వమే. కాని, బ్రాహ్మజేతర ప్రాతినిధ్యరకాశము దీని కొని, వారిలో నెవరయినను సభ్యత్వమున కభ్యర్థులగుచో, అక్షేపణయిండునా?

ఈ సందియము నటుంచెము. మొన్నను ప్రభువుగాను ప్రతి ముంద ఆమునందును, బ్రాహ్మజేతరుల కొక్కొక స్థానమును ప్రత్యేకించిరి. చెప్పి పట్టుకామునకు రెండు స్థానములను తీరక వత్సేలి, పాలంగొల పట్టుకాములకు గలిపి రెండు స్థానములను వాడు ప్రత్యేకించిరి. బ్రాహ్మణ ప్రతినిధు లెట్టి ఏర్పాటు తగుకు నిమ్మతరు నూచించి యుండిరి. బ్రాహ్మణప్రతినిధుల వాడము బ్యాటు తగునందని, మొన్నను ప్రభుత్వ గంంగీరించు. బ్రాహ్మజేతర ప్రతినిధులు గొంగియుల లడి గాని, వేరొక స్థానమును నొంగినయెడల, స్పర్ధికలకాశము తొలగిపోవును. తగిన ప్రతినిధులు శాసన సభల నలంకరించుట దుర్లభ వింతు. బ్రాహ్మజేతర పూటర్లు బ్రాహ్మణపూర్వకము రి రెట్లభి కముగ నున్నను రీటిటిలో 28 స్థానములు బ్రాహ్మజేతరులకు ప్రత్యేకించెదవును, వారికను సత్కృత్తి జెవకుండుట, స్వపరిపాలనోద్ధము విజయమునకు ఇంగరము. మొన్నను ప్రభువు చెలిపినయు బ్రాహ్మజేతరుల కన్యామము జరుకు తనుభయము పొగొట్టుటకు, వారికి కనీస స్థానములను ప్రత్యేకించుట లాభకరము గాని, గొప్పస్థానములను ప్రత్యేకించి వారిలో స్వర్ణభావమును సజీవజేయుట లాభకరము గాదు. ఈ మధ్య జరిగిన ఎన్నికలలో బ్రాహ్మజేతర ప్రతినిధు లధిక సంఖ్యలతో శాసన సభమును ప్రవేశించగలిగిరి. ఇంయును, బ్రాహ్మజేతర పూటర్ల భిక్షముగ నుండి వారిలో హెచ్చు ప్రబోధము గలిగినపుడు సమర్థులగు బ్రాహ్మజేతర ప్రతినిధులే ఎత్తేసింది శాసనసభలలో నిక ప్రవేశించుదురనుటకేమాత్రము సందియముండదు. హిందువులకున్న ప్రదేశ ప్రాతినిధ్యమునందు 37 స్థానములకు బ్రాహ్మణులును బ్రాహ్మజేతరులును పోటీపడవచ్చును. అట్టితర బ్రాహ్మణులకన్న

బ్రాహ్మణేతరులకే విజయవాళాశము లెక్కు
దుండగలవు.

ఏ కారణముచేత నయినను బ్రాహ్మణేతర
ప్రాచుర్యందరు కలసి బ్రాహ్మణప్రతిఃకుల నన్ని
కొనుట తటస్థించినను అందువలన
గలిగెడి సప్తమిద్రియునుండదు.
బ్రాహ్మణేతరుల విశ్వాసమును బ్రాహ్మణులు
చూచి నెరిసి మాత్రమే తలంపవలెను. అట్టితరీ
తము నన్నికొలన బ్రాహ్మణేతరులకు బ్రాహ్మణు
దళకారము జేయు పని ఎవరును చేయవలెనా
సింపదు. మునిసికలు కొన్నియందును, తాలూకా
జిల్లాబోర్డులందును బ్రాహ్మణేతర పథ్య లభిక
పంఖ్యాకులు పథ్యులగుచున్నారందుల విన్నవము.
కాననభిభవలలో మాత్రము పీఠిక ప్రవేశము లభిం
చదనుట, సర్వవిరుద్ధము. బ్రాహ్మణులలో విద్య
నందుగ వ్యాపించుట వారి కిదివరకు కొంత
పొచ్చుటకుబడి యుండిన నుండవచ్చును. విద్య
ఇప్పుడు సుంఘములలోను వ్యాపించుచున్నది.
రాబోవు ఎన్నికలలో ధనవంతుల పలుకుబడి
పొచ్చుగాక దచ్చుదు. బ్రాహ్మణేతరులలోనే ధన
వంతులగు వర్తకులును, భూస్వాములును, జమీం
దారులును గలరు. ప్రాచుర్యభంజ్యము వలకు
బడియు పొచ్చుగనున్నపుడు, బ్రాహ్మణేతరుల
లో నవజయభయ మేల గలుగవలెదు? బ్రాహ్మ
ణులే నికముందును, ఎక్కుడు పలుకుబడి గలిగి
యుండునను వాదమును తులకాలముగీకరించినను
ఇదివరకు బ్రాహ్మణైతరులు బ్రాహ్మణేతరుల
శ్రేయమున కేమి యకృతి నొనర్చిరి? వారు
ప్రవేశ పెట్టిన తీర్మానములలో నొకటియు
బ్రాహ్మణుల ప్రత్యేక లాభమును పెంపొందించు
నదిగ లేదని దృఢముగ జెప్పవచ్చును. కన్నుల
దగ్గింపు ముని కొరనను ఇరికేవలకు ఆరోగ్యము
నకు, విద్యకు ధనమభికముగ నీయవలె కొరెనను
సెటిల్ మెంటులలో న్యాయము చేకూరవలయునని
వట్టుదలజూపినను, సార్వభౌమికదోలగింపుమని
కొరెనను, వంచాయతుల నెలకొల్పుమని గోరనను
నిర్బంధోచితప్రారంభవిద్యను ప్రతిష్ఠించమని గోరి
నను, ఇట్టి కోర్కెలన్నియు బ్రాహ్మణేతరుల శ్రే
యోభివృద్ధికే మాఖ్యావశ్యకము అనుటనిశ్చయము.
బ్రాహ్మణేతరసాదరు అందుచే గతమును మరచి
మెట్లను ప్రభువు నిర్ణయము నంగీకరించి వ్యవహరి
పాలనా సంపాదకమునకు బ్రాహ్మణులతో గలసి
పాలుకదుల లాభకరము. ఉభయసంఘములును
కొరకమాలిన విషయముల కొరకు పోరాడుచుం
డుట, జీవాభివృద్ధికే సాధనభూతము గాదు. ప్రస్తుత
తరుణమున, వికసిత్యమే, భారతీయులను త్వరలో
గమ్యస్థానము జేర్చగలుగునని, ఎల్లరును గ్రహించ
గోరెదము.

చెన్నపురి ఆంధ్రులు

చెన్నపురి ఆంధ్రులకు సూతన సంవత్సరాది
సందర్భమున నెం. 8, సుంకురామశెట్టి విధియం
దలి ఆంధ్రసభా భవనమునందు 21 మార్చి ఆది
వారం సాయంత్రము 4-20 ఘంటలకు ఆతిథ్య
మొసంగబడును. తాము దయచేయ ప్రార్థితులు,
విధేయుడు,
సామి వేంకటాచలం శ్రేష్ఠి.

కలకత్తాలోని హిందూకాన్ఫరెన్సుల జీతములకు వృద్ధి
జేయుచు కొరగ పోలేను గదలులో కొక ఉత్తరవును ప్రక
టించి విమర్శింపగాదు అని కచ్చులు తెలియజేయుచు
గవర్న మెంటుకు తెలిపితిమనియు నుడివి.

సా ని క వార్త లు

శ్రీసంగీతశాల:—ఈనెల 21 తేది ఆవారము
సాయంత్రము 4-15 గంటలకు గోఖలేహాలులోను
శ్యామ్లగారి గాత్రపాటయు, నుండర అయ్యగారి కీడినను
అభిలేశ్వరయ్యగారి వ్యవగమన జరుగును.

ఆంధ్ర దేశమున వైద్య విద్య:—ఆగ్గ
విశాఖపట్టణములో నున్న వైద్యశాలకాలకు కళాశాలగ
మార్పుటకును, గుంటూరులో ఒక వైద్యశాలకాలకు క్రొత్త
శాలకొల్పటకును, ప్రభుత్వమువారు నిశ్చయించిరి. ఇదిసావ్య
మొదల త్వరలో కాన్ఫరెన్సును చాటువలెనని ప్రభుత్వ
దేశము.

గద్దె రంగయ్యవాయుడు గ్రంథాలకుము:—
ఈ గ్రంథాలయ యాజమాన్యమున 58, వరదాము త్తతామృత
గృహకుందు సంస్కృత ఉదిత రాత్రి పాఠశాల ఈనెల
22వ తేది సోమవారము సాయంత్రము 5½ గంటలకు లాడు
గోవిందరావుగారిచే తెరవబడును. బ్రహ్మకపిండాగ్నల అది
వారమున కాత్రిగాదు “సంస్కృత భాషా ప్రామాన్యము”
గూర్చి ఉపన్యసించును.

తిరువల్లిక్కేణి సంగీతసభ:—ఈ సభా యాజ
మాన్యమున యీ నెల 20 తేది శనివారము సాయంత్రము
5 గంటలకు శ్రీమతి సర్వశ్రీబాయి “ప్రాచీన మారతజ
ము” గూర్చి సంగీతా కాలక్షేపము జేయును. ఆది రము
సాయంత్రము 4 గంటలకు వైద్యశాఖయొక్క గాత్రపాట
జరుగును. ఈ రెండు సభలను 1 పెంటాచలం శెట్టి కిద్దిలో
జరుగును.

బాయంటు ప్రెస్సు యూనియను:—గవర్న
మెంటు ప్రెస్సు నేతలకు శభ రేకటిదినము ఉదయము
8 గంటలకు మదరాసు రోడ్ నుండి త్వరక వీధిలో నున్న
ప్రింటరు: లెబరు యూనియను భవనమున జరుగును. జి. వారి
కన్వెన్షన్ గావు, ఎస్. ఎస్. నుబ్రహ్మణ్య ఆయ్యగారి
ద్వారా పిలిచెదరు.

గుంటూరు ప్రింటరు గుహాస్తాలు:—7-8-20
ఆదివారం సాయంత్రము జేసిన భిక్షేకసభా తీర్మానములు.
1. ప్రస్తుత కాలమానముకుబట్టి ప్రింటరు గురుస్తాలు జీతములు
యిప్పుడున్న దానికంటె కనీసము రు 100 ను రు 60 కుకున యె
ట్లవలెయన తలసి ప్రింటరు విషయపూర్వముగా కోరవలసి
నది. ఈ తీర్మానము ఏ ప్రగతియందున ఆమోదింపబడినది. 2. వై
తీర్మానము అందరికీకన్నకు వంతులందులకు ఈ సభాగ్రామ
కాధిపతిగాదిని కోరడమైనది. ఇదిహదా ఏ ప్రగతియందున ఆమో
దింపబడినది. మా. జే. నరసింహాచార్యులు, అగ్రామ కాధిపతి.

మదరాసు లిబరలులీరు:—ఈసమితివారు మన్ని
యుల కోర్కెలమీదల సామూహికావులు, ఉర్దీ అధికార
ములో రెగిలరాదని మంత్రివర్గమువారిని ప్రార్థించుచున్నాడు.
ప్రధానమంత్రియొక్కయు, భారత మంత్రియొక్కయు కాన్ఫ
రెన్సువారముగ భిగాభకు సంరక్షణముజేయు టిత్వకరము
అని కాన్వెన్షన్ బ్రాయుచున్నాడు.

ప్రభుత్వ సేవకుల సంఘములు:—ఇప్పుడీ సా
ఘముల సేవకులు బహుముఖములు. ఈ సంఘస్థాపనము
నకు ప్రభుత్వమువారి శెట్టి ఆశీర్వాదము లేదు. ఆయాకాపుల
ఉన్నతోద్యోగులు వారికి జేయుత వసంగకచ్చును. కాని
ఆసంఘములో ఆకాపుల సంబంధించినవాడు కార్యనిర్వాహ
కులగ నుండవలె అట్టి సంఘములను ప్రభుత్వమువారు
గుర్తించవలెనని ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రకటించుచున్నాడు.

కొత్త పేట డివిజనల్ కాన్ఫరెన్సు:—కొత్తపేట డివి
జనల్ రెండవసమావేశ శభ మార్చి 28 వ తేదిని
ఆదివారమురోజున రా. గుండి వాస్తవము ఈ సుప్రసిద్ధ కా
తీయవాడును నయిన మ. రా. శ్రీ. కందుల వీర గామకన్యామ
బార్పిరు గారి యాజమాన్యమున గోదావరిజిల్లా రాజ్ కల
తాలూకా జేతరపల్లి గ్రామమున జరుగును.

మదరాసు అందుసదరకమరాటా
రైల్వేకంపెని (లిమిటెడ్)

(ఇంగ్లాండులో ఇంకార్పొరేటు చేయబడింది)
ప్రకటన

1921 సం॥ం మార్చి నెల 31 వ తేదితో
త్వముగు ఆఫీసియల్ సంగీతమునందు అరక్కో
ణము, ఇంజనీరింగు వర్కమాపులవద్ద నుండు రంప
పుపొడివి (సాడస్సు). బొగ్గు బూడిదనుండి నీరిన
బొగ్గులను కొనుటకును తెండర్సును 1920 సం॥ము
మార్చి నెల 31 వ తేదివారు సాయంత్రము 4 గం
20 నిమిషముల వరకు రాయపురమునం నుండు
ఎం. అందు ఎస్. ఎం. రైల్వే ఫీల్డు ఇంజనీరు
గారివలన పుచ్చుకొనబడును.

ప్రతి తెండరు దరఖాస్తును నీలుచేయబడిక
కవతులో నుంచి, వా. వై “అరక్కోణము, ఇంజ
నీరింగువర్కమాపులవద్దనుండు రంపపు పొడివి పొడి
బొగ్గులను కొనుటకును తెండర్సు” అని వ్రాసి సంపు
కొనవలెను. ప్రతితెండరు దరఖాస్తుతోడను రు 50
ల నోట్లను దంపవలెను. అంగీకరింపబడిన తెండరు
దారుడు ఏర్పాటుకాజుడిన నిజంధనల ప్రకార
ము నడుచుకొనుటకు తప్పిపోయినవారి డిపాజిట్టు
మొత్తము ఇయ్యబడదు.

3 అంగీకరించుట అయిన పిమ్మట ఆమో
దింపబడని తెండరులను తెండరుదారులు కట్టిన
ధరావతులు వావనుచేయబడును.

4 ఎక్కువ మొత్తపు తెండరునుగాని ఇంకే
తెండరును గాని అంగీకరించుటకు ఫీల్డు ఇంజనీరు
గారికి విచ్చాధ మేమియు లేదు.

ఇందువల్ల తెలియపరచే
దేవునగా?

కృష్ణ డిస్ట్రిక్టు రిజిస్ట్రార్ గారి యిలాకా బందకు
తాలూకా నందమూరు గ్రామకాపురస్తుకు నందమూరు బ్ర
హ్మయ్యగారి కుమార్తె.

- 1. కామరాజుగారు పి:కమార్లు.
- 2. పి:రాజుగారు.
- 3. రాజేశ్వరరావుగారు. (2129)
- 4. వెంకటచలశతీశపుగారు.
- 5. వెంకట సుబ్బారావుగారు.
- 6. వెంకట రాజబ్రహ్మగారు.
- 7. వెద్రాజు బసవరాజుగారి కుమార్తె వెంకట్రా
మయ్యగారు.

కవులకడం కలువజిల్లాగారి యిలాకా బందకు తా
లూకా కంచడం గ్రామ కాపురస్తుకు పుష్పల వెంకటన్య
మిగారి కుమార్తె రెడ్డమ్మగారి పేరు రు 4000-0-0 (కాల్లుకల
కులాయలకు) నెలకొల్పిరికి నూటికి వస్త్రంకు ఆజాల
చొప్పున సామ 60 కంపాంకు కట్టికో 28-4-1914 ను. తారీ
ఖు, అస్సాధీకి పీఠాస్థి కనభావస్తాజేబా క్రాయంతి యిచ్చి
నందమూరు గ్రామంకాలూకు మొరపల్ల యిండ్లు 68-82 యి
తేరి భూమి కనభా వ్రాసి రిజిస్ట్రీ చేయించియున్నాడు. నన్న
రు. నందరు కనభా దస్తావేజుల కాలికింద యిండ్లవరకు యేమి
యూ కనభా యిచ్చి వుండలేదు.

వ్రాసి యిచ్చిగారిలో 7 వ కార్తెన వెద్రాజు వెంక
ట్రామయ్యగారు 1917 సం॥ లో నందమూరు గ్రామములో
చనిపోయినాడు.

వారికి వెండ్లి కాలేదు. వారికి వారములు యెవరైనది
తెలియదు. వారములు యెవరైన వాయుయెడల నందరదస్తా
వేజులు ఆసూయిదాదుల బాకి 1920 సం॥ ఏ. ఏ. 15 తారీ
ఖుగా చెల్లుచుచ్చి దస్తావేజుల తీర్మానించబడినది. తేని
యెడల, కృష్ణాడిస్ట్రిక్టు కోర్టులో ప్లయంటు చేయ బోవు
చున్నాడు.

బందకు, } హైకోర్టు వకిలు,
10-8-1920. } జె. డి. శామ్యూయెల్.
పుష్పల రెడ్డమ్మకరపు వకిలు.
జె. డి. కామ్యూయెల్ అని యింగ్లీషునకకము వున్నది.

[illegible]

172, Bow Bazaar Street,
Tel: "Blue Bell" CALCUTTA **Calcutta.**

నోటిను
నర్సారావుపేటడి॥ము॥కోర్టులో

విజయనగర ఆచార్యుల రామకృష్ణయ్య

రెన్నా-డె-టు కందకట్టరామశిఖరగంగారామ.

ఈ సందర్భం పిట్టనను తనకు యజమానియైనా దిక్కునలేకుండా పిట్టను చాళుః చేసేయవచ్చును. ఇదే పిట్టను ముగిసాధారణ ఆక్షేపణము క్రింద 29-8-1920 లేదా వాయిదా చేయబడినట్లు. ఆక్షేపణము ముగిసాధారణ నడిచి లేచిన ఖాయుగని పిట్టనానా నాని చాళుః ఆక్షేపణం చేయవచ్చునని.

16-8-20 శండుకూరి వట్టుక భైరవమూరి

జిల్లా కోర్టుకు రేఖ,
 (2144) వచ్చావునకు.

భూములు వేలము.

తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రంపై కొల్లూరు గ్రామం
 దళ భూమి 20-8-20 తేదీన వేలంవేయబడినది ప్రచారించి
 యున్నాము. కొన్ని పేరుల వ్యవస్థల ఆధారంగా
 వీరు తక్కువగానే గడుగు భూమిని ఏర్పడలేక తీసి
 వేయడం కొల్లూరు గ్రామంలో వేలం పొడబడుతున్నది. వేలం
 పొడవే భూమిని వేలం రాలిపోయే గ్రామంలో నె 680 రు
 య 6-66 నె 698 రు య 12-76 నె 694 రు య 18-80
 కొల్లూరు గ్రామంలో నె 617 రు య 8-88 వాడలూ య 36-7-0
 య భూమి యందలి జిగయిలి వాళ్ళకు కొల్లూరు
 పర్లవ ప్రకారం బుట్టయ్యులేట శ్రీరామస్వామివారి భర్త
 కర్లం కొల్లూరు గ్రామంలో నివసించే కొల్లూరు రామ ప్రకారం
 వేలం వేయబడినది. శ్రీస్వామివారి పాలియా నా య 18-2-8-0
 చొప్పున చైలింగం లి. తీరున వగయరా యిరవన్న
 లన్నియు రహితం చేయించుకొనలేదు.

బంధు 17-8-20 వేమూరి వెంకటసుబ్బారావు.
(2140) ఉన్నవ సుబ్బయ్య చాదరి.

క రెడ్డు రాములు సాయుధు

தற்காலம்

నా తీర్మానము

ਸਾ. ਨੰ 1059 1919.

కాది:—వీరం అంకాశరత్న దత్తుకొమారుడు రామిరత్న
 మైసూరు గార్డియన్ పిల్ల అంకాశరత్న సాహెబ్ పద్మరామ.
 ప్రతివారము 1 జంబాత్రం కొండెత్తు, 2. జంబాత్రం
 రంగుల సాహెబ్ శివసేవల జంబులనుకురు బాలాకా.

1916 నాటి 'నవంబరు 27వ తేదీన మొక్కలి మంగమ్మ
ఆ 40-0-0 పై వాటి పేర వ్రాయించిన కృతక ప్రాప్తబూత
మనసలొక్కటా బాధతో బోయిపోయింది. ఆనందం
22-8-20 తేదీన విచారించబడును.

యన్, రంగారెడ్డి,

(2145) వారి వీడక
(పాదుటూరు.

నీటి పు.

కడవ దీప్తి మునసపు కోర్టులో

1919 నవంబర్ నెం. 927 కు

వాది:—పట్నం నరమూర్తిశాస్త్రి సాక్షి కడపకువూక.
ప్రతివాది:—బిల్లి కంకణుబ్బయ్య సాక్షి నెల్లూరునల్ల
వనమగిరి తాలూకు చుంచలూరు పోలీస్ స్టేషన్ తాలూకు
చావురాకపర.

మైసూరుకు వారి క్రతివాదియైన య 22-7-6 న
దాఖలు చేసియున్నాడు. ఇదంత మైసూరు 22-8-20 న తేదీన
వాయిదా వడిపుట్టి. కాబట్టి నవదు తేదీన (పత్తివాది కృష్ణం
తనకు గానని స్నేహితుడైన గానని హాజరు కానంతకు క్రతివా
దిని ఎక్కువూరి చేసి విచారించుచున్నాడు.

పు. రాధాకృష్ణయ్య బి. ఏ. బి. ఎల్.

(141)

[illegible][illegible]

(నుటియోక కమిటీ క్రమం పాటించి నారు) ఈ కమిటీ
రమ. 9.8-1918-వ తేదీని నేను విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా మేజిస్ట్రేటు
గారికి వ్రాసినాను. ఆ కమిటీ రమ.లో మూలా సుబ్బయ్య
అనే అడ్డంకు ఆయ్యేటట్లు - ఆమనిపై ఈ కోవాన తిరిగివచ్చి
దేని వ్రాసినాను. వెంటబాటరం నుంచి ఈ క్రమం వ్రాసినారు.
E.S.A అని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఆ కమిటీ రమ.లో లాభపాటి
వల్లించుటకు వచ్చి అంటే విశాఖపట్నం సి.బి.డి. ఇన్స్పెక్టర్
రెక్కొండ మొదలియారు అని నాయకత్వం. మన మనిషి
అంటే మూలా సుబ్బయ్య, సుబ్బయ్య నేను. 9.8-1918 తేదీ
ని కొన్నాళ్ళయిన తిరిగివారి ఓక్క, అందు కో వారి నుంచి
సామ్య పరిపలపించిగా అతనికి ఈ క్రమం వచ్చింది. 5 వ ము
ద్దాయి ద్వారా 100 రూపాయలు ఏడాదాన్ని అతని కంపిం
చినారు. తిరిగి సామ్య కో అతని విజయనగరములో
ప్రశస్తతిగా అనే ఒక కో పటివర్త వస్తువుల తాకట్టు పెట్టి
ర 800 లు తీసికొన్నాడు. ఈ మొత్తం ఓక్క, అందు కో,
వారికి కంపించినారు. ఈ క్రమం నేను చూచినాను. అది
సుబ్బయ్య నంతకములో నున్నది. 20-8-1918 వ తేదీ

[illegible]

నోటిసు. (2139)

కొంపి వాడటచార్యులు సా. పదమర విశ్వగుప్తవ
 పాటిమన్న కిన్నున వగయిలలకు విశాల సత్యవారాధన
 గార తెచ్చిన కొత్త దివ్యిస్తు మానసపు కొత్త స్వామి
 సం 57, 1920 రు దాదాని ద్రవిది 30-3-20 వే
 వుదానము 11 గంటలకు పదమ కొత్త మోజరయి పని
 జరిపి దొంగయిదల కరొనుదురు దీక్ష కాచును.

ఆర్. వెంకటాద్రి, కీ. దరు.
కా. పూ. దరు.

World News.

(Reuter's Agency.)

Indian Affairs in Parliament.

Some Important Questions. Burma Rice Control Policy.

LONDON, March 10.

At question time in the House of Commons, Col. Amery stated that one hundred and fifty persons had hitherto been convicted in connection with the disturbances on the occasion of the recent strike among Indian labourers in Fizi. The Commission of Inquiry into the matter included Indian representatives. An armed guard of fifty men had been sent from New Zealand to assist in maintaining order. It had not fired on anybody and had caused no casualties.

Replying to Mr. John Davidson, Mr. Fisher emphasised that the policy of the Indian Government was to improve as rapidly as possible the condition of Indian workers, but British standards could not be adopted in all cases in India.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Fisher stated that the Indian Government was considering the whole question of economic legislation suited to Indian conditions.

In answer to Mr. Talbot, who asked a question with regard to the Indian Government's control of the Burma rice trade, Mr. Fisher pointed out that the export price fixed was considerably below the world price which, but for the control, British possessions would have been compelled to pay. Further more practically the whole exportable surplus had been reserved for British possessions and was being distributed as fairly as possible. He emphasised that the concession to Ceylon involves the surrender of one and quarter millions sterling.

In reply to Lieut. Col. James, Mr. Fisher admitted that Mahomed Ali, leader of the Khilafat Deputation, had been interned in India. He emphasised that the Indian Government was not concerned in the selection of the deputation and he disclaimed responsibility on the subject.

The South African Enquiry.

Replying to Mr. Bennett, Mr. Fisher said that the South African Government had laid down no condition, which the distinguished non official Indian invited to accompany Sir Benjamin Robertson to South Africa, was not prepared to accept. Difficulties outside the control of the South African Government led to the regretted refusal of the invitation at a very late stage. It was inadvisable to delay the institution of the inquiry indefinitely and it was impracticable for the Indian Government to replace him.

Replying to Mr. Lawson, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Peace Conference was at present giving very careful attention to the question of Kurdistan. The Conference fully realised the necessity of safeguarding the interests of the Kurds and Assyrian Christians.

ENGLAND

Levy on War Wealth.

Bankers' Opposition.

Great Blow to British Credit.

LONDON, March 16.

The opposition of bankers to the capital levy on war wealth was voiced to-day before the Select Committee which is inquiring into the question. Mr. Martin, Chairman of the British Bankers' Association, said that he considered a tax on war profits undoubtedly just, but a tax on war wealth as proposed was a direct attack on thrift. A man, who, during the war, stilted himself to invest in the war loan, would now see his savings raided if they exceeded two thousand sterling, while the profiteer, scattering his newly made riches, went free. Dealing with the effect on trade, Mr. Martin said that the demands on the banks for loans for legitimate purposes were increasing persistently. The trader wishing to do pre-war trade required at least three times the capital. It was a complete fallacy to think that because bankers' deposits had risen there was at hand a surplus fund which could be tapped by taxation.

Mr. Pain, Joint Manager of Lloyds Bank, denied that there was any war wealth. He said that the proposal before the Committee would be the greatest blow the credit of the country had ever had. He gave it as the deliberate opinion of himself and prominent financiers and bankers that if the suggested tax was imposed the country would be in serious danger of a financial panic such as the present generation had never known.

Profiteering in Electric Lamps.

Significant Revelations.

London, March 16.

The Report of the Sub Committee inquiring into profiteering in the electric lamp industry, finds the existence of a trade combination including ninety to ninety-five per cent of the industry, which controls factories and retailers, fixed prices at all stages and regulated the output. The Report considers that standard vacuum lamps now sold to public at three shillings could be sold for two shillings and still leave a satisfactory working profit, also trading discounts are considerably higher than is necessary and should be reduced. The Report further states that one and quarter million half Watt lamps sold to public in 1919 at twelve shillings and six pence were purchased in Holland by the trust at about three shillings each. They would have left an ample margin of profit, at eight shillings. The Report finds that the possibility of an international combination comprising British, Dutch and American manufacturers, dominating prices over a considerable part of the world. It recommends that the operation of the existing combination should be subjected to public control.

Britain's Indebtedness.

Chancellor's Statement.

Financiers Must Co-operate to Secure Reduction.

LONDON, March 11.

The debate on high prices took place in the House of Commons to-day. Sir Donald Maclean moved the reduction of the Civil Service estimates by a hundred millions sterling. He urged that the proceeds of the sale of surplus war stores should go to the reduction of the floating debt.

Mr. Chamberlain agreed as to the importance of the reduction of the floating debt and pointed out that the Government had begun to reduce the National Debt and had ceased to borrow in order to balance current expenditure. He expressed concern with regard to the extraordinary expansion of business in the promotion of companies which tended to result in increased competition for the limited supplies of materials and labour. He expressed the opinion that those capitalising or recapitalising a business on the basis of the present inflated profits were taking a dangerous course. Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that the Government alone could not carry out the deflation of credit. Financiers must co-operate and severely scrutinise the demands for credit. He pointed out that the 557 millions sterling for the Civil Service estimates were made up as follows:—Forty three millions for purely accounting charge, which was not expenditure at all; forty-five millions for the bread subsidy which he agreed should be ended as quickly as possible; twenty-three millions owed to railways for maintenance and renewal in war time; fifteen millions for coal, of which twelve millions were repayable with interest; thirty-six millions for loans to Allies including ten millions maximum relief loans to Central Europe and eight millions for relief and reconstruction in Belgium.

Additional Expenditure Sanctioned.

Despite his warning that new expenditure must involve the provision of new revenue, the House of Commons had sanctioned ten millions additional expenditure for Old Age Pensions; eleven and a half millions for the housing subsidy; three millions was bonus for the Civil Service; fifteen millions additional for education; twenty two millions for unemployment donations and resettlement for ex-service men, and 124 millions for war pensions. This made a total of 348 millions but of 557 millions sterling of which he did not believe that one penny was challenged at present, and he asked how he could save in those circumstances.

Financial Position Improving.

Sir Robert Horne winding up the debate said that during the first quarter of 1920 we had paid off an appreciable portion of our debt and had reduced the number of notes in circulation. He believed that the financial position was improving daily and there was no cause for apprehension or despair. He concluded optimistically as regards the exports outlook.

Sir Donald Maclean's motion was rejected by 258 votes to 80.

Enforcement of Maintenance Order.

A Bill in the Lords.

LONDON, March 16.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the enforcement of maintenance orders made in the Dominions and vice versa. The Bill applies to husbands and others liable who have gone to another part of the Empire either before or after the maintenance order has been made. The order must be duly registered and confirmed in a country where the person who is liable is stopping. All Dominions, except some Canadian provinces have accepted the principle of the Bill and have undertaken reciprocal legislation. In Australia legislation will be passed by the Commonwealth and State Parliaments. The Lord Chancellor, in moving the second reading of the Bill, said that its necessity had been accentuated by the war. Lord Buckmaster said it was a small but a long overdue instalment of the redress which equity owed to deserted wives.

India Bound To Accept Resolution on Turkey.

regarding Turkey

The former German liner *Albatross*, with troops and wives and families, has collided with another former German liner off Gravesend. She is seriously damaged and unable to sail. All on board have been disembarked and will await another ship.

British Gold for America.

Big Purchase of Bonds.

LONDON, March 12.

The "Times" New York correspondent says that with regard to the reports of pending shipments of gold from Britain to America, the British Governor has received from Germany for foodstuffs payments of gold of between 52 and 40 millions sterling, which sum is being utilised for export to America. The first instalment has already been shipped to the United States. It is furthermore reported that the British have already re-purchased twenty millions sterling worth of bonds in the American market. It is pointed out that gold arrivals, will remove the credit stringency and export business.

Industrial Insurance in Britain.

Drastic Recommendations.

LONDON, March 17.

The Report of the Departmental Committee on the business of industrial insurance companies and collecting societies now issued makes a number of drastic recommendations. It points out that premiums on industrial policies during 1918 exceeded £25 million the number of policies being 51 million. The report declares that a great majority of the policies effected lapse within a short time and the control of the organization of all large societies has been secured by agents. It is therefore argued that societies are conducted primarily in the interests of agents. The report asserts that reckless extravagance is carried on under forms of law in which the Board of Trade is helpless to give protection to the insuring public. The report urges immediate legislation prescribing reforms and increased control.

British Naval Estimates.

Mr. Long in the Commons.

No Competition in Armaments.

LONDON, March 17.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Walter Long introducing Navy Estimates, emphasised their smallness, which was due to the absence of enemies likely to challenge our supremacy at sea. The only navy approximating ours was that of the United States, but the idea of competition in armaments was repugnant to us all, (Cheers). He hoped that any emulation would be directed towards the reduction of the ample margin over other navies, which Britain and America alike possessed. That was the foundation of the Government's Naval policy. Mr. Long dwelt on the Admiralty's belief in the big ship as the most prominent factors in naval warfare. Referring to Lord Jellicoe's cruise, Mr. Long said that the Government would not be criticised for not hitherto expressing its view as to what it meant to do if critics saw Lord Jellicoe's reports. The latter required the most careful examination and involved great considerations. It was not purely a naval question. He did not hesitate to say that whatever the British Policy might be for future in connection with the Dominions, nothing could be done towards working out a new scheme until a Conference in London with the Dominions representatives. A hasty scheme would be Criminal action towards both. The Dominions had accepted immense responsibilities had made heroic sacrifices and were bearing great burdens to-day. They would not hastily enter into developments calculated to interfere with their absolute right of controlling their own affairs. Mr. Long concluded with a warm tribute to Lord Jellicoe's work.

A Heroine Honoured.

Queen Alexandra Unveils Cavell Statue.

LONDON, March 17.

Queen Alexandra to-day unveiled this statue to Edith Cavell in Trafalgar Square on the Island side where the Gordon statue stood prior to its removal to Khanoum. The statue is erected by Daily Telegraph subscriptions. It is cut of white marble and shows Miss Cavell standing erect in a nurse's uniform. The ceremony of unveiling was witnessed by a distinguished gathering. Queen Alexandra, welcoming a Belgian delegation, drew attention to the blending of British and Belgian flags on the statue as being symbolical of the perpetual friendship between the two nations.

Silver Coinage Bill.

Passes Third Reading.

LONDON, March 12.

The House of Commons to-day passed the third reading of the Silver Coinage Bill.

Khilafat Deligation.

Premier Receives on March 17th.

LONDON, March 13.

The Khilafat Delegation interviewed Mr. Asquith for an hour and a half on March 10th. It is expected that Delegation will present their case before a formal gathering of the Liberal Party at an early date. The Prime Minister will receive the Delegation on March 17th.

The Spartacist Movement.

LONDON, March 13.

Grave troubles are expected throughout the country owing to the revival of Spartacist Movement. Replying in Commons to Mr. Kenworthy, Lloyd George said that there had been no communication before Coup Detat between Allied Representatives in Germany and leaders of Coup Detat. In view of the rapidly changing situation in Germany at present the Government did not consider that any fresh statement of policy was possible. Matter was being further considered at present. He gave assurance that the Government and Allies intended to see that Peace Treaty was observed.

TURKEY

LONDON, March 11.

In his speech in the House of Lords to-day on the Turkish question, Lord Curzon said that the decision taken with regard to Constantinople was because it was the view of the majority of the British and Allied Government. He deeply regretted the divulgations by the daily press of Conference's decisions. The massacre of Armenians in villages began even before the French attacked at Marash, where they endured very severe siege for nearly three weeks. Detailing the step taken by the Supreme Council on hearing of the massacres he said that the Allied High Commissioners considered that the British Fleet would exercise much superior influence at Constantinople instead of being despatched to Calcutta. The British military authorities thought that Musapha Kemal's forces had been greatly exaggerated. He was not such a serious factor as some thought. Lord Curzon adumbrated the likelihood of the Conference serving up an independent Kurdistan from the belt of the territory separating the future Turkey from Persia and Mesopotamia and enumerated a number of acts indicating the growing arrogance and defiance in Constantinople and that intentions of the Turks if so allowed of intimidating the Peace Conference and resisting the terms of the Armistice and the Peace Treaty. His Lordship mentioned the steps already taken to counteract that spirit and said that only five days previously the Allies had sent certain orders to Constantinople. His Lordship hoped shortly to report on those proceedings. The Allies could no longer acquiesce in the situation. He dwelt on the necessity of the Allies fulfilling their pledge, as to building up in future devastated and persecuted countries and concluded, "Do not let anyone imagine that the peace we are going to conclude will spread peace over Asia. Far from it. We cannot guarantee that even six months hence the situation will not be worse than now, but we are doing our best according to our lights, to produce something like order from chaos and to introduce something like light, where impenetrable darkness has resigned, for scores and perhaps hundreds of years.

Lord Selborne rejected the admissibility of the claim of some Moslems in India that because they were attached to the Turks by ties of religion therefore the Turks must be immune from punishment.

Allied Occupation of Constantinople. Navy Post Telegraph Services Controlled by Allies.

LONDON, March 17.
Replying in Commons to Mr. Asquith, with regard to Allied occupation of Constantinople, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the general administration of Constantinople would not be taken over, but Ministries of war and Marine would be occupied and Postal and Telegraphic services and Navigation on Bosphorus would be controlled by Allied Officers. There had been fighting at only one point and it was reported that two British soldiers had been killed and four wounded. Nine Turkish soldiers had been killed and others wounded. Turkish Government had been warned that occupation would continue until Peace Terms had been duly executed and if outrages against Native Christians continued, the terms of Peace would be made more severe.

AMERICA

American Red Cross Report.

LONDON, March 12.
PARIS.—American Red Cross report that all hope has been abandoned of relief of transport, from Novorossisk to Constantinople, with five hundred wounded and typhus cases, and also other refugees. The vessel is believed to have been caught in Black Sea hurricane.

The Mandate for Armenia.

Wilson Refuses to Publish Missions Report.

LONDON, March 12.
WASHINGTON.—It is understood that the American Mission, headed by General Harbord, has recommended United States to accept the mandate for Armenia, but Wilson has refused to publish Missions Report, notwithstanding the Senate's double request.

GERMANY

Revolutionary Plots in Germany.

The Criminals have Fled.

LONDON, March 12.
BERLIN.—Revolutionary plot by reactionaries has been discovered. General Von Lutwitz, Commanding first Reichswehr, is alleged to be implicated. It is believed that Coup was planned for March 6th, but was postponed for a fortnight. Four arrests, which have been ordered, include Staff Captain Fabst and Doctor Kapp, one of the founders of Fatherland Party. Both are believed to have fled.

Affairs in Germany.

Central Democrats and Socialists form A Provisional Government.

LONDON, March 13.
It is authoritatively stated that the latest reports from Germany state, that it is hoped that the Centre Democratic Party and Socialist parties will form a provisional Government in Berlin to carry on the affairs till definite arrangements have been made with the old Government. Resignation of Kapp is doubtless due to the fact that his position had become impossible, owing to popular disapproval, refusal of the old Government to negotiate, the probability of many of his troops and growing disorder. Many officers in Berlin are said to have been asked into supporting Coup, but have announced their adherence to the old Government. The most serious factor is the attitude of the Independents who refuse to cooperate with either Government except on terms which amount to the establishment of Soviet Republic.

Germany's Note to Lloyd George.

Release of German Prisoners Demanded.

LONDON, March 13.
German Note handed to Mr. Lloyd George declares that Leipzig Court will pronounce justice regardless of consequences. It demands a cessation of arrest of Germans occupied territories, on charges of war crimes and demands handing over of these arrested, to German Court and release of Germans detained in war and prison camps for similar reasons. It also demands that Allies should abandon the right to try for War Crimes, Germans not mentioned in the list of War Criminals if encountered in Allied territory and concludes that unless war incidents are assigned to British, German Government might be obliged to take measures with a view to expiating punishable acts against Germans by Allied subjects in war time.

Germany and War Criminals.

A Note to Britain.

LONDON, March 12.
The German Charged Affairs in London has handed Mr. Lloyd George a Note stating that the *Entente* list of war criminals has been submitted to the Supreme State Attorney of the Imperial Court of Leipzig, in order that measures may be taken to prosecute the offenders. The Bill, passed in National Assembly in this connection gives every conceivable guarantee for an exhaustive impartial enquiry.

A Libel Case.

Helfferich Sentenced to pay 300 Marks.

LONDON, March 12.
BRUSSELS.—Helfferich has been sentenced to pay a fine of 300 marks in a libel case, in which he alleged that Fröbeniger had utilised his Ministerial position for private financial advantage.

RUSSIA

Soviet Russia's Peace Offer.

Japan's Decision.

LONDON, March 11.
A telegram from Tokio says that the Diplomatic Advisory Council has decided to ignore Soviet Russia's peace offer.

FRANCE

The Price of Bread.

Chamber Passes a Vote of Confidence.

LONDON, March 12.
PARIS.—Government being interpellated on impending increase of bread the Food Minister said that, even under the revised scale, bread was being sold at 33 per cent below value. Chamber ultimately passed a vote of confidence in Government by 475 votes to 68.

IRELAND

Trouble in Ireland.

Long List of Murders and Raids.

LONDON, March 18.
Replying to Walter Guinness in Commons, Macpherson stated that since 1st January 1919, eighteen Royal Irish Constabulary, six Dublin Police, two soldiers and one other Government Servant had been murdered in Ireland, while murder of sixty-five Constabulary, seventeen Dublin Police, four soldiers, and three other Government servants had been attempted. There had been twenty-five attacks on Police Barracks.

Ulster Unionists And Home Rule.

LONDON, March 11.
At a meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council a resolution demanding the exclusion of the whole Province instead of only six counties from the Dublin Parliament was defeated.

Ulster And Home Rule.

Irish Moderates Strong Opinion.

LONDON, March 18.
The *Times* learns from Dublin that moderates opinion throughout Ireland condemns the section of Ulster Unionist Council declaring that it is now clear that the Council now intends partition to be permanent, which hopelessly prejudices any prospect of the general acceptance of the Bill.

Police Raid De Valera's Residence.

LONDON, March 12.
Police to-day carried out a raid on the residence of Mrs. De Valera at Greystones in an unsuccessful endeavour to find Countess Morkievitz.

ITALY

Italian Cabinet.

Ministers Resign.

LONDON, March 12.
ROME.—Some of the members of the Cabinet have resigned to-day where upon all the Ministers placed their portfolios at the disposal of Mr. Nitti.

NEAR EAST

The Damascus Congress.

Britain and France do not Recognise the Congress.

LONDON, March 13.
Replying in Commons to Oakesby Gore, Lloyd George said that Britain and France had intimated Emir Feisal that they were unable to recognise the decision of the Damascus Congress. Feisal had been invited to come to Europe to state his case.

BELGIUM

Belgo-Dutch Treaty.

Special Provision for the Scheldt.

BRUSSELS, March 12.
The Belgo-Dutch treaty with regard to the Scheldt, which provides for permanent administration of the river by a joint committee of representatives of each country, has been signed.

CHINA

Bolsheviks Baffled.

Big Division's Escape to China.

LONDON, March 12.
Colonel John Ward, M. P., who was recently attached to the British Military Mission in Siberia, has received a telegram from General Horvath reporting the arrival in Manchuria of thirty thousand Non-Bolsheviks representing Workmen's Division originally formed in South Russia, who have fought their way to safety with greatest difficulty and gallantry, over thousand miles along the Siberian railway despite strong opposition. General Horvath is now appealing for food for this force.

GENERAL

The Peace Treaty.

America's Reservations.

LONDON, March 12.
WASHINGTON.—In Senate to-day, Mr. Lodge introduced substitute reservation to article ten, which he is of opinion would weaken the original Republican reservation. Several other Republicans declared that they preferred the original reservation. Thomas declared that if Treaty became campaign issue, both great parties would be split.

Credits For Export.

Board of Trade's Proposals.

LONDON, March 11.
A White Paper is issued indicating legislation authorising the Board of Trade to grant credits up to twenty six millions in connection with the export trade, where fund advisable owing to circumstances arising out of the war. It is proposed that the powers shall date from September 9th 1919. Credits may be exercised within three years and will be repayable within six years.

Syria a Kingdom.

LONDON, March 12.
The *Times* learns from Cairo that Empire Feisal has been proclaimed King of Syria.

Items in Brief.

LONDON, March 12.
WASHINGTON.—It is authoritatively reported that, the French Government has asked United States for an explanation, concerning a statement in Wilson's letter to Hinchcock in which he asserted that the French Militarist Party was in the ascendant.

LONDON, March 11.
The *Times* to-day publishes a letter from Lord Bryce replying to Anwar Ali's letter of yesterday. Lord Bryce says that he referred to the Armenian massacres of 1915, which the Indian Moslems never publicly condemned. He declares that all evidence shows that the character and policy of the Turkish Government are same now as when the massacres were ordered in 1915.

LONDON, March 10.
PARIS.—The *Temps* declares that the Allied Turkish proposals consist principally in tendering occupation of Constantinople effective, namely, taking over of certain important points and controlling telegraphic communication. The Allies do not contemplate direct action against the recently nominated Chamber, but will doubtless ask Government to demonstrate in an unmistakable way that it is not supporting the Nationalist Chiefs and notably to release Mustapha Kemal from his post of the Chief of Arms Corps.

Indian Telegrams.

(Associated Press.)

BENGAL

Tata Iron Work Strike.

The Situation Reviewed.

JAMSHEDPUR, March 17.
A semi-official statement shows that the strikers began to show signs of violence on Saturday evening. Early on Sunday morning large crowds blocked the entrance to the works and stoned a motor lorry and the military then blocked the roads and stopped all wheeled traffic and the ingress of all Indian workmen. A collision was narrowly averted by the patience of the Government Officials. On Sunday afternoon and evening the excited crowds cut off the main entrances and paraded the town with lathis.

On Monday morning the strikers blocked the railway lines to the works. On refusing to disperse they were scattered by military police (not soldiers) and forty men were arrested. Shortly afterwards the crowds gathered to rescue the prisoners and attacked the police. Fire was opened casualties being five killed and twenty three wounded. On Monday evening and on Tuesday the strikers were quiet and roads and rail were clear. The non-strikers were timid. On Wednesday workers began drifting back but the strikers are still using intimidation. The strike appears to have been engineered by the Sikhs who after eighteen days of futile intimidation resorted to violence, because the other classes were resuming work.

Latest news of Jamshedpur strike situation received late last night shows that shooting caused panic among the strikers who were keeping quiet. The railway station and line are quite safe though well guarded. The General Manager went round the town yesterday morning asking men to resume work.

Situation Improved.

JAMSHEDPUR, March 17.
The situation has greatly improved. The strikers are remaining quiet and keeping indoors. 2,000 men have joined work to-day and a larger number expressed their intention to join to-morrow.

JAMSHEDPUR, March 20.
Friday evening passed off quietly in increased number of hands were at work. Directors with General Manager and Government officials attended a meeting this afternoon at which Sir Dorab Tata addressed the strikers. The general feeling this evening is that there will be all round resumption of work to-morrow and if this occurs directors will announce their decision.

The Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel works headed by Sir Dorab Tata arrived here this morning and after prolonged conference with the General Manager have notified the strikers giving time till 6 A. M. on Saturday morning to return to work and also stating that if the men resumed in sufficient number to enable work to be commenced the committee would and a 10 A.M. on Saturday announce the decision at which they had arrived regarding the men's demands. The effect of the notice had been favourable and indications are not wanting that the men will all join before morning. Up till the evening 15,000 men i.e., 50 per cent of the men have joined and the rest are expected to join on Saturday.

Government Currency Policy.

Bombay's Big Protest.

BOMBAY, March 19.
To-morrow's protest meeting against the Government currency policy promises to be a big one. Among the speakers will be Messrs. B. J. Petit, Jinnah, Purshotomdas Thakurdas, C. V. Mehta, S. R. Bomanji, Sherif Devji Kanji Cowasji Jehangir V. C. Kale, B. F. Madon, N. M. Muzamdar and Maru Subadar.

The mail steamer "Karmala" which left Bombay on the 28th ultimo arrived in Marseilles on Monday the 15th instant.

KHILAFAT DAY.

CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT INDIA.

At Delhi. A Huge Meeting.

DELHI, March 19.

A huge meeting was held this evening in the Queen Gardens with Hakim Ajmal Khan in the Chair. Among those present were the Honble Messrs Patel, Khaparde, Chanda, Chaudhuri, M. A. Ahmad Ismail and Rangaswamy Iyengar, Swami Shradhanand, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Asaf Ali and others. The President emphasised that to-day's peaceful and disciplinary demonstration should be noted as a warning to those who had attributed the last disturbance to public excess. If left to themselves they were most peaceful. Police intervention was the only cause of the deplorable incidents of last April. Hartial was merely a peaceful means for the expression of public feeling. The Mahomedans should try to give up all that might be repugnant to Hindu susceptibilities. The speaker said vicissitudes were quite natural in the life of a nation and in spite of the fearful odds they should not be daunted. Sincere efforts must lead them to a bright future. It was sad to recollect that resolutions were never framed in practical shape. Forceful language of the resolutions would not do them as much good as practical adoption of even very feeble resolutions. Swadeshi movement should now be encouraged and he announced that they were going to appoint a committee to advise them on the matter. Delhi should give a lead to the whole country in buying swadeshi goods.

Dr. Ansari said that England should evade fulfilling her word of honour. President Wilson fourteen points are now as dead as queen Anne. The principle of self determination was misconstrued in the case of Asiatic nations. He emphasised that the Turks were better administered than the Greeks. The former were Muslims and the latter Christians. Hence all hue and cry to lower Muslim prestige in Europe.

Swami Shradhanand said even if Constantinople was handed over to the Turks their mourning and agitation could not cease because in the Premier's words it would be constantly under French and English guns. The action against leading men of Rangoon was most deplorable. Although Government servants and vakils had been obliged not to participate in the hartial he was confident that their hearts were with them.

Mr. Asaf Ali viewed with misgivings the recent orders passed against certain public men in Rangoon. If those men advocated the cause of Khilafat what harm, he asked, could such propaganda do to the English nation? He must therefore doubt the very sincerity of the Government's attitude in the matter of Khilafat.

Mr. Khaparde said that Constantinople would be safe but the present troubles were the test of Hindu Muslim unity which they should stand.

Mr. Chanda briefly sympathised with Mahomedans and assured the audience that in the capacity of a member of the Imperial Council he would do everything to represent Delhi interests.

Mr. Patel said the Khilafat question was an all India concern and a struggle between the White and the Brown in which the Brown must stand.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—(1) That a mass meeting of residents of the Delhi province held on the second Khilafat day, when a peaceful general hartial had been observed and solemn prayers offered in Mosques, respectfully requests His Excellency the Viceroy to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor his feeling of deep resentment at the systematic attempts which are being made to break up the Ottoman Empire thus to destroy the prestige of Khilafat-ul-Muslimeen which have become intolerable to the people of this country, (2) its declaration that Muslims are being driven to obey the clear and binding dictates of Muslim Holy Scriptures regarding the question of Khilafat, (3) is considered opinion that the present religious agitation in England is calculated to lead to serious complications and grave dangers both for the Empire and the peace of the world, (4) this meeting views with profound alarm the search of the office of the Khilafat Committee of Calcutta and restrictive orders against certain leading men of Rangoon restraining them for two months from taking any part in any public meeting and devoutly hope that these incidents are not a prelude to any repressive policy.

DELHI, March 19.

The second Khilafat day was observed in Delhi by an impressive religious service at Juma Masjid and complete suspension of business in the city. Chandni Chowk the busiest centre, was closed and all main thoroughfares were more or less deserted. Wheeled traffic was not very much in evidence except private owned cars and a few tongas. The tram service was also completely suspended and police were scarcely in evidence. Posters at Clock Tower Mosque and temples attracted a good deal of notice and demonstrations till the evening were entirely peaceful. A big poster in English containing the names of Messrs Shaukat Ali, Abdul Kalam Asad, Abdul Rahim Tajuddin and Hakeem Khan announced "Awake, arise or be forever fallen: India's final message for justice and righteousness unanimous Fatwa of recognised Ulama of India, Mahatma Gandhi Supports". At Juma Masjid the usual Idga prayer was held at ten and at a special prayer held at two p.m. the congregation was estimated roughly over 25,000 and included Hindus, all of whom fervently prayed for the preservation of Khilafat.

Raja of Mahomedabad's Letter.

The following letter from the Raja of Muhamadabad has been published:—

COURT ROAD.

Delhi, 18th March.

My Dear Shaukat Ali,

Thanks for your telegram received to-day informing me of the cable received from Mr. Mahomed Ali advising my going to England on the Khilafat Deputation. Is it not blowing hot and cold, Shaukat Ali, in one and the same breath to advise me to proceed to England as your representative and all the same oppose me when I suggest the holding of a representative Conference in Bombay to arrive at a definite conclusion in regard to our concerted action in view of the grave situation arising owing to the extent to which the Khilafat conference at Calcutta had gone. I also received a letter from Mr. Azab advising me voluntarily to abstain from taking any part whatsoever in the Khilafat question. When I received joint telegrams, one from Messrs Mushir Hosain Kidwai and Mahomed Hosain, Barrister-at Law, Meerut and the other from Haziqul Mulk Hakeem Ajmal Khan inviting me to attend the meeting of Hindus and Muslims which they proposed to hold in Meerut on the 22nd of this month. I communicated to them my inability in the face that my suggestion for the meeting of the very same nature was opposed by Mr. Shaukat Ali saying that Muslims strongly disapproved my action. I did not think any useful purpose would be served by joining the Meerut conference. If the Conference proposed by me would have been held on the 17th, I am sure the National Liberal Association would have never passed the resolution against the observance of the Khilafat Day on the 19th. Now it is very difficult for the Association to depart from the policy already adopted. I would therefore like to be a silent spectator from a distance and pray God to guide the actions of the Mussalmans.

District Magistrate's Precautions.

RANGOON, March 18.

Notices have been served by the District Magistrate, Rangoon, on 15 persons not to attend or speak at any public meeting or promote a meeting of public however limited as regards admission for a period of two months. The recipients of the notice include presidents of local Congress Committee and the Muslim League, the secretaries of these bodies. One Burman is also included. Two Moslems have given undertaking not to attend or participate in Friday's meeting. The local Congress organ vehemently protests against the District Magistrate's action and suggests that the intention is to interfere with religious meeting and to violate the freedom of speech and liberty of action. It suggests that either the meeting be not held or that if held a resolution should be passed in silence without speeches, and telegrams of protests soliciting immediate withdrawal of the order should be sent to Mr. Montague, H. E. The Viceroy, the Lieut. Governor, the Khilafat Committees, of Delhi and Bombay and the deputation in England.

Lieut-Governor's Resolution.

The Lieut-Governor in a resolution on the Khilafat question refers sympathetically to the claims of Indian Moslems regarding Turkey but says that the use of immoderate and inflammatory speech in India can only evoke hostility in England. Reports that methods of boycott are advocated, that sedition and disloyalty are openly preached can only weaken the sympathy of friends, alienate neutrals and strengthen the hands of those pressing for the enforcement of a more drastic measure against Turkey. After reference to the Viceroy's handling of the Royal Proclamation in favour of individual Moslems whose attitude during the war had been irreconcilable and making allowances for the excitement provoked by the reports of anti-Turkish agitation in England as feelings of resentment produced by taint of indifference, the Lieut. Governor says he is most reluctant to put the law in motion against political offenders so soon after the Royal Proclamation, but the Government cannot disregard the primary duty of maintaining law and order and calls on the Mahomedans of Burma to keep their loyalty untarnished and not to be swayed by the foolish advice of those seeking to seduce them from the duty they owe to the King Emperor. To all such persons the Lieut Governor gives a solemn warning that unless they desist from the present dangerous course the Government must take steps to arrest the mischievous activities. The dangers of disorder are great at the present movement if unchecked can only end in disaster. His Honour however trusts that before it is too late those who in their impetuous zeal contemplate passing the limits of legitimate agitation would yield to better counsels and exercise moderation and restraint. To all Loyal subjects who have the welfare and happiness of the country at heart to whatever profession, race or creed they may belong he appeals for co-operation with the Government in checking the present danger and in preserving public tranquillity.

It is understood that certain extremist Moslems and Hindus have been prohibited from speaking at Friday's public meeting.

Hartial in Rangoon.

RANGOON, March 19.

To-day's hartial is evidenced by the closing of shops in the bazar and complete absence of ticcgharries.

RANGOON, March 19.

The Khilafat meeting held this afternoon in the grounds of Idgah Mosque, Ahlone, in the western District of Rangoon was well attended. A resolution was passed after a few short speeches. The crowd then dispersed in a quite orderly manner. No disturbance of any kind occurred at the meeting or elsewhere during the day.

The Hartial in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, March 19.

It has been decided that only the hartial will be observed in Calcutta to-day and there will be no public meeting. The

Mahomedans will offer special prayers at noon in all mosques in the city and suburbs after which telegrams will be sent to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and also a telegram of sympathy to Turkey. In Calcutta very elaborate and complete precautions have been taken by the authorities to prevent any breach of peace to-day. The Government has issued a circular warning Government servants against absenting themselves in connection with the observance of the Khilafat day. On account of the hartial the Calcutta butchers who are all Mahomedans did not slaughter any animal last night.

CALCUTTA, March 19.

The Second Khilafat day passed off quietly in Calcutta. There was complete hartial, almost all shops and markets being closed. There was no demonstration or meeting. At noon a large number of Moslems attended mosques and offered Jumma prayers. After prayer it was decided to send the following telegram to the Viceroy:—"Respectfully request Your Excellency to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor that if the peace terms with His Majesty's Khilafat Muslim Sultan of Turkey are not in accordance with the dictate of "Shariat" the commandments of Islam will force Muslims to sever Loyal connection with British Empire.

Karachi.

KARACHI, March 19.

The hartial movement in Karachi was quite successful. Most of the shops throughout the town were closed except those belonging to Parsis, Persians and Khojas, the followers of Aga Khan, who took no part in the hartial. In the Empress market the butchers had their stalls open as usual but the supply of meat was not very abundant as they were aware that most of the European population warned by experience of a year ago had yesterday brought sufficient provisions to last for two or even three days. In the Boulton market also the stalls were open. European business firms in Karachi were open as usual. Various government and municipal officers carried on work without interruption. Of the 25 railway cars usually in use only 8 have been running as the employees failed to turn up. Not many hackney carriages were to be seen in streets. No attempt seems to have been made to interfere with private carriages. The town presented a deserted appearance in the earlier hours, but later groups of idle people collected in the main thoroughfares in an aimless sort of way. No disturbances of any kind are reported. Khilafatists have arranged a meeting this evening.

HYDERABAD, (SIND), March 19.

The Khilafat Day celebrations were peaceful, 99 per cent of Hindus participating.

At Lahore.

LAHORE, March 19.

Lahore quietly observed the Khilafat Day to-day. There was complete hartial throughout the city and Anarkali and almost all commercial firms and shops were closed. There was no procession or demonstration or meeting and people were seen moving about in the street quietly. Vehicular traffic was as usual normal and persons moving about in conveyances were not interfered with. In the afternoon Jumma prayers were offered by thousands of Mahomedans inside the Badshahi Mosque and after prayers were over the people went home quietly.

A Manifesto.

LAHORE, March 18.

A manifesto over the signatures of several leading citizens of Lahore including Lala Dunichand Pandit Ram Bhoj Dutt and Mr. Fazlulhussain has been issued in connection with the observance of hartial on the 19th. The manifesto says:—There should be no meetings, no demonstrations and no processions. Nobody should be compelled to join the hartial. Government employees should not absent themselves without obtaining permission from their officers. After evening prayers all should go back to their homes. Nobody should go towards the Civil Station or Lower Mail where prayers should be offered in Mosques and temples and fasts should be observed.

POONA, March 19.

The hartial to-day in connection with the Khilafat agitation was very poorly observed in the Cantonments. A few shops belonging to Mahomedans as well as some Hindu retail establishments were closed but it was rather an exception than the rule to find shops closed. At the Connaught market the butchers opened as usual though it was rumoured that they intended closing at 10 a.m. by which time generally their business for the day was over. In the city on the contrary it was exception to find shops open and all along the main thoroughfares to Reay Market business shops and houses had their shutters up. The market itself was practically deserted. Even vegetable and fruit vendors were conspicuous by their absence. The surrounding districts from which large supplies of vegetables and fruits come in daily also desisted from the usual practice. To-day being Friday the Moslems as usual visited different mosques where prayers were said.

In Bombay.

BOMBAY, March 19.

The Khilafat Day is being observed in Bombay to-day with a peaceful hartial. Practically all Indian bazars and principal markets as well as stock exchange remain closed. The mills are working. Not a single hackney carriage is to be seen in the streets.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has cabled to the Premier protesting against anti-Turkish agitation and urging the solution of the Khilafat question on the lines of pledges given by the Premier.

Observed Throughout India.

NAGPUR, March 19.

The Khilafat Day was observed here to-day. Hindus co-operated with Mahomedans in closing their shops and suspending business. Prayers were offered in Masjid. In the evening at a mass meeting Khan Bahadur H. M. Malik presiding, a resolution, requesting the Viceroy to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor that if peace terms with His Majesty the Khilafat Muslim Sultan of Turkey are not in accordance with the dictates of "Shariat" commandments of Islam will force Muslims to sever loyal connection with the British throne was proposed and carried unanimously.

Captain Mathews on arrival at Allahabad yesterday delivered a letter to the "Pioneer" addressed by Lord Burnham as president of the Empire Press Union and conveying the greeting of the home press to the press of India.

Income Tax Commission Report.

Double Tax Question.
Dealt With in Detail.

PATNA, March 17.

The Report of the Income-tax Commission issued this morning is a lengthy document of 652 clauses, with a number of minority reservations. In the special sections, dealing with double income tax within the British Empire, the Commission recommends that an arrangement should be reached between the Six-Committee and the Dominion's representatives, whereby the Dominion's Income tax would be deducted from the United Kingdom income tax, subject to a relief not exceeding half the United Kingdom tax also that any further relief necessary to give the taxpayer amounting altogether to the lower of the two taxes, should be given by the Dominion concerned. The Commission admits that administrative difficulties of giving effect to the recommendations would be considerable, but believes that they could be overcome. With reference to foreign countries, the Commission does not recommend any change in the existing situation as regards double taxation. On the general question of assessment, the Report proposes that full income arising abroad from all Foreign and Colonial securities or possessions, other than trade, should be assessable in the case of persons residing in the United Kingdom. As regards trading operations of the British Registered Companies, the Commission considers that the present doctrine, with reference to control, should not be weakened, also where operations are carried on abroad by foreign bond or subsidiary company, the parent company and the subsidiary should be deemed controlled from within the United Kingdom if the majority of the voting power can be exercised therein. In the matter of assessment, the Report suggests that, earned income should be diminished by one-tenth for the purpose of assessment and diminished income charged at a rate applicable to unearned income, also that the first £225 sterling of taxable income should be charged at half the standard rate of the tax. Furthermore, it is suggested that the dividends of companies controlled abroad, though registered in the United Kingdom, should be taxed in the hands of the paying agent, who would be entitled to deduct the tax on payment of dividends.

Tobacco Workers' Strike.

Serious Disturbance.
Armed Police Called Out.

CALCUTTA, March 18.

Yesterday some five hundred men of British India Tobacco Company's factory demanded higher wages and refused. The men had recourse to show of force. The police were called in but were unable to cope with the situation. At last the Gurkha Military Police arrived and dispersed the men.

A rather serious disturbance necessitating the calling out of Paikpara armed police occurred on Wednesday morning at the British India Tobacco Company's Factory, 19, Dum Dum Road, in the jurisdiction of Chitpur police station. It appears that a little over a month ago a number of workmen created a little disturbance while drawing their pay. The police stopped disturbance and arrested some of the ring leaders on charge of rioting, but subsequently the charge was withdrawn. On Wednesday forenoon some five hundred hands assembled in the compound of the factory and demanded immediate payment of wages at a higher rate. The Factory authorities refused this, whereupon the men had recourse to show of force. Messrs Howson and Co. who are at present managing the factory thereupon communicated with the local police but a handful of policemen who arrived on the scene were unable to cope with the situation. Intimation was then sent to the headquarters at Jorabagan where upon Rai Bahadur Purna Chundur Lahiri, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Town hastened to the spot with European Sergeants and men of reserve force. The Deputy Commissioner had a prolonged talk with the men and asked them to leave the factory without creating further disturbance. The workmen refused to do so whereupon the police attempted to turn them out but the former attacked the police with bricks which they continued hurling for some time. The Deputy Commissioner next requested a detachment of Military Police composed of Gurkhas stationed at Paikpara. On their arrival the Gurkhas charged the rioters and dispersed them. The factory is now being guarded by Military police.

Cyclone Relief Operations.

Governments Final Report.

CALCUTTA, March 18.

The Bengal Government has published a final report on the cyclone relief operation in 1919. The total number of persons known to have lost their lives in cyclone is estimated approximately at 3,500, while cattle mortality amounted to 38,951. Damage done to public buildings was exceptionally severe while residential buildings were destroyed wholesale. Extensive damage was suffered by Bhairas Mymensinsh Railway and telegraph line. An enormous amount of damage was done by wind and waves. River craft vessels of all kinds large and small owned by Indians and Europeans suffered equally. Omitting the boats which were refloated without serious damage, it is reported that altogether 11,999 boats were irretrievably lost or so shattered that they could not be used again without being repaired at considerable expense.

CALCUTTA, March 19.

The following telegram from the Government of India has been received by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—Lord Incheapes has been given full authority by the Ministry of Munition disposal board to deal with all questions relating to disposal of rivercrafts in India and Mesopotamia and all enquiries on the subject should be referred to him, care of Mackinnon Mackenzie, Calcutta. Intending purchasers should submit sealed tenders to him and the vessels in question will be sold to the highest bidder. If no objection kindly inform Chamber of Commerce and shipping firms accordingly.

BOMBAY

Factory Labour in Bombay. Government's Interest.

BOMBAY, March 18.

At the continued sitting of the Legislative Council a resolution moved by Mr. Kamat recommending the appointment of a committee of enquiry to investigate the social and economic conditions of Mill and Factory labour in the presidency and to report on the measures necessary for the prevention and handling of labour strikes and improvement of labour conditions in general, was debated at some length together with an amendment to widen the scope of the committee. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla speaking for the Government pointed out that H. E. the Governor was taking very keen interest in the whole problem and the usual panacea of a committee had not escaped his attention but there were many difficulties and the matter was under consideration. The speaker hoped that council would not force the hands of Government. One reason why Government hesitated to reach a decision was whether the time was opportune to reopen and enquiry into difficulty which had been settled, at all events temporarily. The premature action might have undesirable results. He wished it to be clearly understood that the Government were most sympathetic and desired to do something to promote the cause the mover had in view. In view of this assurance both the resolution and amendment were withdrawn.

BOMBAY, MARCH 19.

At a meeting of the Bombay Council the Hon'ble Mr. Upasani moved a resolution recommending that the edict under the Royal Proclamation be extended to Akola riot case prisoners. The mover urged in extenuation of the brutal murder of Mamladar of Akola for being concerned in which the prisoners were tried and convicted by a special tribunal the grave provocation to which the prisoners were subjected by the various acts of the deceased Mamladar in connection with recruiting work.

On behalf of the Government Sir George Carmichael opposed the resolution as the prisoners had been found guilty of grave charges of murder, rioting, etc., Persons who were guilty of such cases were specifically excluded from the terms of the proclamation.

His Excellency the President pointed out that the Government were stewards of justice, law and order, and in the Akola case there was no room for sentimentality but bare justice. He had minutes on the records of the case. It should come for reconsideration after three years.

The resolution was withdrawn.

In closing the current session of the council, Sir George Lloyd referred to the erection of a temporary council building at Oval and criticisms of the same, and said that the Government had considered every other possibility and come to the conclusion that their present proposal was the only possible and expedient one. The town hall, the Cawasjee Hall, and other buildings have been thought of, but they could not serve the purpose of the Council. He could invite critics to suggest an alternative proposal.

The Council adjourned sine die.

Compulsory Education for Girls.

Motion Defeated.

POONA, March 19.

At last evening's meeting of the Poona City Municipality further consideration of the question of introducing compulsory education was resumed. The last meeting had already disposed of the proposal to adopt the recommendation of a expert committee to work the primary schools in two shifts, the same school buildings being used to house the two schools one in the morning and one in the afternoon and each school working for three hours and half only. This proposal was calculated to reduce the total expenditure considerably and the mover claimed that by adopting it compulsion could be introduced for both boys and girls simultaneously. The nationalist members voted against the proposal in a body which was thus defeated. Yesterday's meeting first took up Mr. N. C. Kelkar's proposition to apply compulsion to the education of boys in the first instance postponing its application to girls education till the Government gave a grant amounting to three fourths of the expenditure incurred by the Municipality on girls education. This proposition did not obtain the minimum number of votes required by the Compulsory Education Act, all the members of the Liberal party voting against it. Then the meeting considered Mr. Gupas proposal to introduce compulsion only for girls if sufficient funds were not available for the education of children of both sexes. This proposal being voted down Doctor Khelkar proposed that the girls of the backward classes and untouchables alone be brought under the operation of compulsion. This too was defeated and the meeting broke up without arriving at any decision.

UNITED PROVINCES

Fate of Turkey.

Liberal Association Uprecates Hartal.

ALLAHABAD, March 18.

The United Province Liberal Association with Dr. Sapru in the chair have passed a resolution to the effect that the committee deeply sympathise with the Mahomedans in their anxiety regarding the fate of Turkey and fully support their demand that holy places of Islam should form part of the Caliphate. At the same time the committee feel constrained to deprecate the use of violent language and the adoption of the methods of agitation such as hartal and boycott which may create a situation fraught with grave danger to the interests of the country and they earnestly beg the Mahomedans of India to exercise self interest and refrain from doing anything which may prove prejudicial to their cause. The committee protest strongly against the attempt made in certain quarters to import religious prejudice into the settlement of the Turkish question and urge His Majesty's Government to press for its solution in the principles of justice and equity.

The Pioneer's Baghdad correspondent wires:—It is rumoured that one of the Italian Aeroplanes on Tokio flight had a forced landing near Dier-az-zor. The aviators are said to have been made prisoners and machine to have been dismantled.

All-India Congress Committee.

Meets on 3rd April to Discuss Punjab Enquiry Report.

LUCKNOW, March 18.

The Hon'ble Pandit Gokarn Nath Misra wires:—In supersession of the previous notice cancelling meeting of the All India Congress Committee it has now been definitely settled to hold the next meeting of the Committee at Bombay in the Presidency Association rooms on Saturday the 3rd April 1920 at 12 noon, the date originally announced. This date was cancelled in view of the representations from some quarters but owing to the Punjab Enquiry Report and other matters connected therewith, requiring urgent consideration, it has been considered advisable to adhere to the date originally fixed. It is earnestly requested that in view of the important questions coming up before the All India Congress Committee the members will attend notwithstanding provincial engagement.

DELHI

To the Fallen.

Viceroy's Glowing Tribute.

DELHI, March 18.

In the course of a Gazette of India extraordinary the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record the names of British and Indian Officers of the Indian Army and Royal Indian Marine and members of the Civil and other Government services in India, who have served as officers in His Majesty's Forces and who have died in the great war. They went forth from India to fight in diverse lands the battles of the King Emperor and of his rightful cause. They gladly laid down their lives for this noble purpose, but their names shall endure, for in victory they died that others might live and that justice might prevail in the world sacrificing themselves for the loyalty that was in them and for their love towards the suffering mankind. Through such heroes the world had peace and on them too be peace.

For Creating Religious Animositities.

Five Leading Mahomedans Arrested.

HYDERABAD, (SIND) March 18.

Notices have been served upon five leading Mahomedans under Section 42, Bombay Police Act, making penal the delivery of harangues exhibition or dissemination of leaflets or anything likely to influence religious animosities or excite disturbance of peace from the 18th to 23rd March both days inclusive, within the Municipal limits of the Hyderabad city.

News in Brief.

About one thousand workmen of Bengal Brass Company have struck work entirely demanding higher wages.

The Postal Express train conveying the Inward Foreign Mail has left Bombay to-day at 14 hours.

The another line *Massilia* outward bound sailed from Suez on Monday and is due here on the 26th afternoon.

The Mail steamer "Sardinia" with outward mails of the 4th is due at 8 a. m. on Wednesday.

The Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga has written to H. H. Sir Edward Gait offering five lakhs of rupees for the establishment of a medical college in Patna. His Honour has replied gratefully accepting on behalf of Government this most generous donation.

To-day the amount of applications for Reverse Councilswas 15359000.—Immediate 137757000 and deferred 15802000. out of which 20,000,00 have been allotted thus:—Calcutta 833,000, Bombay 364000 and Madras 293000. £2000000 Reverse Councils will be offered for sale on Thursday 25th March next.

It is notified under the Indian Arms rules that no fee shall be payable by Warrant Officers, non-Commissioned officers and soldiers in the army, British or Indian, or by Warrent Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and men of Indian army for renewal of any license.

The Bombay Postal clerks at a mass meeting passed resolutions expressing gratitude for the appointment of a committee of enquiry requesting the appointment of the P. M. G. and Mr. Baptista among others as representatives of the staff on the committee and requesting retrospective effect for the proposed timescale.

H. E. The Viceroy is due here on an official visit on the 23rd. Among the social arrangements already made in connection with His Excellency's visit are a garden party at the Government House, a garden party at the Willingdon Sports Club and lunch at the Oriental Club. The Viceroy will also visit one or two Cotton mills.

Lord Ronaldshay on Thursday presided at the first annual meeting of the recently established Board of Bengal Agricultural Department. This board has no direct connection with provincial agricultural association of Bengal and is formed on the lines of the Royal agricultural society of Great Britain. Its functions are wholly advisory. It will devote its energies to the scientific solution of agricultural problems peculiar to Bengal and will advise the Government with regard to them.

An incident in connection with the landing of Captain Matthews in Calcutta on Wednesday morning was the smashing of the axle of the undercarriage. Though arrangement had been made by the Handley Page Company to indicate the position of nullahs on Ellenborough road and though Captain Matthews was careful to land precisely on the base of it placed for his direction which provided largest run possible under suitable wind conditions, extent of the aerodrome was not long enough for the plane to work off its energy with the result that it bounced into out of a nullah and broke the axle referred to.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DECCA UNIVERSITY BILL PASSED.

COUNCIL ADJOURNED TO 22ND INSTANT.

DELHI, March 18.

The Imperial Legislative Council met again to-day, Sir George Lowndes presiding.

Decca University Bill.

Mr. Shafi moved that the Decca University Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Lalit Mohan Chatterjee.

Mr. Lalit Mohan Chatterjee thanked the Education Member on the successful passage of the bill. He said he was personally satisfied that the wishes of the founders of the Jagannath College had been consummated. The institution was established in 1884 and since then had exercised great influence on education in Eastern Bengal. The incorporation of the college in the new university was a distinct landmark in the history of education. By this bill the 4th and 5th year classes would pass into the University under the name of Jagannath Hall and the 1st and 2nd year classes would be affiliated to the new university. After giving a short history of the college the speaker thanked Lord Ronaldsday and the Government of Bengal for their ready help in bringing about the transfer. He also expressed gratitude to Sir George Lowndes and other members of the legislative department for the courtesy shown to those interested in the bill.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri welcomed the bill and hoped that the new and wider sphere of influence in the college would prove of still greater use.

Rai Sita Nath Ray.

Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur also accorded welcome but wanted to know if the representatives of the founders of the institution would have a voice in it or not.

Mr. Shafi pointed out that the 4th and 5th year classes would be incorporated in the university and would constitute a hall of university to be named after Jagannath, thus perpetuating the name of the founder and the representatives of the founder would continue to exercise more powerful influence.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was passed.

Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Decca University Bill be taken into consideration. He said the Select Committee had introduced many changes in the provisions of the bill and some of these alterations were far reaching in consequence and a distinct improvement on the bill as drafted at first. Among the major changes it was intended to allow teachers in educational institutions to take their degrees at a new University. Tutorial instructions would be provided in various halls and hostels of the University. Visitors would give a notice to the university authorities of their intention to have an inspection or inquiry to be made and the university should be entitled to be represented thereat. The appointment of the Vice Chancellor would be in the hands of the Chancellor. After considering the recommendations of the executive council public associations would be represented by ten persons approved on this behalf by the Chancellor. For her notwithstanding anything contained in section 28 of the bill no state should be made affecting the proportion or the method of Mohammedan representation on the court, executive council or academic council, except with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. This provided a further safeguard to Moslem representation and it was conceded to after great stress was brought forward by Mohammedan members of the Select Committee. In deference to non-official demand medical and other technical institutions had been provided for under the schedule. Fifteen non-Moslem graduates who would be members of the court would be elected by non-Mohammedan registered graduates. Only the head of the university had been given further autonomous powers as regards the constitution of the committee. The Secretary of State would now direct appoint two members and two members would be appointed by the Academic Council and the University authorities. Concluding Mr. Shafi said—All these changes were liberal and ought to satisfy every member.

Discussion on the amendments to the bill was taken up and the council then proceeded to consider the amendments.

Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee moved the first amendment that at the end of the definition of the Local Government in clause two the words "together with ministers" be added, and said that education under the teloms scheme would be in the hands of the ministers who would be part and parcel of the Local Government.

Mr. Shafi said, ministers had not yet been appointed, but the Decca University would come into existence before the appointments were made. He however assured that necessary changes would be made when ministers were appointed.

Mr. Bannerjee then moved that in clause (2) words "to hold examination" and be inserted before the words "to grant." The amendment was accepted by Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Chanda.

Mr. Chanda moved that in clause 7 (3) the words "and shall advise the University upon the action to be taken thereon" be omitted.

Mr. Shafi said that if Mr. Chanda would agree to the introduction in the sub clause of the words "Chancellor" if he deemed it necessary as certain views of the executive council before offering his advice" he would accept it.

Mr. Sastri and Mr. Bannerjee indicated the difficulty of Mr. Shafi's amendment and Mr. Chanda's amendment with some alteration was accepted.

Mr. Chanda wanted that the appointment of the vice Chancellor should be made by the Chancellor and the term of Office should last for three years and that the Vice Chancellor should be eligible for reappointment. Further, he should receive such remuneration as the Chancellor might determine and his pay should be on the estimate of the University. The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee moved an amendment to the effect that the court should exercise control over the central policy and finance of the University, besides performing other duties. He said India of the future wanted real powers and not ineffective influence. Mere useless agencies should be turned into useful organs of University. Even the Sadler Commission report which the Education Member considered as Gospel truth supported his view.

Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi replying said that the whole financial policy would come under the view and scrutiny of the Court which could as well bring resolutions on it. The Government could not give more powers than already provided for.

Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee regretted although the court was considered a higher body it could not be a subordinate body like the executive council to accept his resolution. That was no real power.

Mr. Shafi pointed out that the court would frame statutes and these statutes could authorise the court to bind the executive council to accept the resolutions. What Mr. Bannerjee desired was already rather implicitly provided for in the present bill.

Mr. Bannerjee urged that nothing would be lost by making a latent fact quite present.

The amendment was put to vote and carried Sir George Lowndes saying Ayes have it.

A Division.

Mr. Shafi—May I call for a division.

Sir George Lowndes—The council will now divide. Sir George Lowndes then vacated the chair to vote. When the voting papers were being circulated Mr. Bannerjee said—May I rise to a point of order. Is it permissible to any member who was not present during the debate to come in and vote.

Sir George Lowndes—I am afraid there is no President (Laughter).

Mr. Shafi—My Honourable friend is addressing the empty chair.

Mr. Bannerjee's amendment was negatived, 17 for and 29 against.

Mr. Bannerjee moved an amendment to the effect that the court should have power to appoint a committee of reference in dealing with its many duties including those as regards finances and quoted the opinion of the Sadler Commission in support of his plea.

Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Sharp pointed out that the recommendations of the Sadler Commission were primarily with reference to the Calcutta University which was a large and complicated organisation with powers of affiliation, but the Decca University was a smaller unitary university where there would be much more communion of feeling. It was not necessary to add a fifth wheel to the constitution of the University. They should give reasonable liberty in the constitution of minor bodies in its various activities.

Mr. Bannerjee was not convinced by the arguments of Mr. Sharp.

The amendment was negatived.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri moved an amendment for the creation of a department of Islamic studies to confer same degree as in other arts departments. He said ever since the creation of the Decca University was in air the necessity for creation of a department of Islamic studies had been universally recognised as the most essential part of the scheme. The Sadler Commission had emphasised its importance and wished to see it created on modern lines. A large body of Moslem youths were looking forward to secure degrees in Islamic studies and it was therefore necessary to initiate this department simultaneously with the incorporation of the Decca University. He did not object to the creation of a board of Sanskrit studies or any other like that.

Mr. Jaffer.

Mr. Jaffer supported the amendment and Mr. Bannerjee welcomed it with reservation that instead of a department of Islamic studies there should be a department of oriental studies including Sanskrit and Islamic studies. This would ensure co-operation among Hindu and Mahomedan in Eastern Bengal. If degrees were to be conferred in Oriental studies the standard should be sufficiently high and modern culture should be insisted upon.

Mr. Asad Ali supported Mr. Bannerjee's amendment.

Lalit Mohan Chatterjee.

Mr. Lalit Mohan Chatterjee supported the first part of the amendment as in that case by conferring degrees on Oriental studies the new university would be able to show something which the Calcutta University had not so far, but he did not support the second part of the amendment again which the Calcutta University Commission had already reported. In his opinion distinctive feature in manner of conferring degrees should be maintained.

Messrs Chanda and Ismail Chowdhury supported the amendment.

Mr. Shafi accepted the happy compromise arrived at between the mover and Mr. Bannerjee and said that it would be the duty of the Government to maintain a high standard of examination so that the degree in these departments may rank as high as in others. The amendment was further altered and accepted in the following form:—That after sub-clause (4) of clause 22 the following subclause be inserted, namely (5) the Ordinances shall provide for departments of Oriental studies (including departments of Islamic and Sanskrit studies) in the faculty of Arts in which the same degree shall be conferred as in the other departments of that faculty, and that subclause (5) of clause 22 be renumbered (6).

Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee moved for the inclusion of faculty of technology along with other faculties such as Science, Law, Medicine, Agriculture, etc. He (Mr. Bannerjee) said that all over India the necessity was felt for the inclusion of this subject of technology along with medicine and agriculture. Men like Sir Rash Behari Ghosh would come forward with generous donation to stimulate this beneficent step. In order to popularise the university it was desirable that technology should be included along with medicine and agriculture.

Maharaja of Kassimbazar.

Maharaja of Kassimbazar and Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail supported the amendment.

Rai Sitanath Ray.

Rai Sitanath Ray for her supporting the amendment said that he was sorry the claims of technology had been overlooked by the framers of the bill and the Select Committee. He quoted the opinion of the Industrial Commission to prove the importance of technology on industrial development and urged the necessity of the inclusion of the faculty of technology.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri said although the University could not undertake this costly step at the start they could keep it as an ideal to be striven after.

Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi replying said the circumstances in which Decca was replaced did not permit at present to take up that question, but provision was there to include it as soon as practicable.

The Government sympathised with the demand.

Mr. Bannerjee asked for an assurance as to when the matter could be taken up by the Government.

Mr. Shafi replying said that the matter mainly concerned Local Government and the Government of India could not give an assurance.

Mr. Bannerjee said in view of the strong public opinion in favour of his proposal he would press his amendment. The amendment was put to the council and rejected by 17 voting for and 35 voting against it.

The Council at this stage rose for lunch.

After Lunch.

The Council reassembled after lunch when discussion of the amendment on the Decca University Bill was resumed.

Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee moved that the University shall include a Hindu advisory board as there was a provision for a Mohammedan advisory board. If no board of a particular kind was specially mentioned he would not have moved the amendment and if the words "Mohammedan advisory board" were removed he would withdraw it.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.

Rai Sitanath Ray supported Mr. Bannerjee. Nawab Ali Chaudhuri regretted the amendment was unnecessary and superfluous. If another board was sought to be added to the already complicated conditions, it would only lead to a wider spirit of conflict. He would like to see the Mohammedan Advisory Board extinguished rather than the springing up of another Hindu Board.

Mr. Bannerjee welcomed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri's suggestion and urged the eliminations of the Mohammedan Advisory Board.

Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi congratulated non official members on having reached at a compromise. The Government would willingly delete any motion regarding Mohammedan Advisory Board. It was agreed to delete the words "Mohammedan Advisory Board".

Communal Representation.

Mr. Bannerjee.

At this stage Mr. Bannerjee announced a compromise that had been arrived at between Hindu and Mohammedan members of the Council who had given notice of amendments on the question of communal representation. He said—We have had very anxious consideration on this matter between our Mohammedan friends and ourselves and we have at last agreed that all amendments in respect of communal representation which find a place in this bill will be proceeding from my friend Rai Sitanath Ray. Nawab Ali Chaudhuri or myself should be deleted from the Agenda. I hope this compromise will commend itself to the approval of this council.

making this announcement I desire to make one reservation, viz., that we, Rai Sitanath, Nawab Ali Chowdhury or myself do not in the slightest degree deviate from the position we have taken up in several amendments in respect of communal representation, but for the sake of peace and co-operation and for the sake of creating an atmosphere which will be helpful to the successful working of the Dacca University scheme, which awaits experiment, we have arrived at this compromise in the highest interests of the country (applause.)

Rai Sitanath Ray.

Rai Sitanath Ray in withdrawing his amendments on the question of communal representation served he wanted to avoid mutual bickerings and restore good feelings between the parties who were vitally interested in the Bill although he still adhered to the view that it could do no good to introduce communal representation in the matter of education which should be conducted by thoroughly efficient men.

Nawab Ali Chowdhury.

Nawab Ali Chowdhury similarly withdrew his amendments touching on that question and expressed his gratitude to Mr. Bannerjee for the part he had taken in effecting a compromise.

Mr. Bannerjee then withdrew his amendments.

Mr. Chanda.

Mr. Chanda moved that in clause 28 for sub clause 3 the following be substituted:—(3) The court on the recommendation of the executive council or on its own motion when it sees fit pass any statute. In case the court initiates any statute the same shall be sent to the executive council in the first instance for consideration and report and the Court shall take such report into consideration in dealing with the matter. In the case of disagreement between the court and the council regarding a statute submitted by the executive council, the court shall remit the statute to the executive council and shall take such report into consideration in dealing with the matter.

Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Sharp replying quoted the opinion of the Sadler Commission on this point and regretted he could not accept the amendment. Mr. Chanda next withdrew four amendments which related to drafting.

Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee next moved an amendment suggesting the limitation of the scope of Dacca University within municipal limits of Dacca. He quoted a letter of the Government of India dated 4th April 1912 to the Government of Bengal and also referred to the resolution of the Government of Bengal dated 27th May 1912, in both of which it was suggested that the operations of the University should be limited within the Municipal limits of the city. He also quoted from the report of the Dacca University committee, which also held a similar opinion and said an unitary university could not be effective if its operations were extended.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri by way of amendment said that the powers of the Dacca University be extended up to 15 miles area and mentioned that Calcutta University had already made a move to extend its territorial jurisdiction of the new University to 15 miles.

Muhammad Ismail Chaudhuri.

Muhammad Ismail Chaudhuri and Sir Umar Hyat Khan supported the amendment of Mr. Bannerjee and said it would be inconvenient to extend the area of the Dacca University to 15 miles as suggested by Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.

Mr. Chanda.

Mr. Chanda suggested that both these amendments should be dropped and that the original clause should stand as in the bill.

Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi replying said if Mr. Bannerjee's amendment were accepted it would be impossible to affiliate any college in Dacca. Considering the size of the proposed university a radius of five miles from the university would be proper and suitable. The Council ought to adhere to the original proposal.

Both the amendments were rejected.

Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee's next amendment related to the appointment of the first vice Chancellor by the Governor in Council and not by the Governor-General in Council. He moved it with the sole intention of securing autonomy for the university.

The amendment was rejected.

The last stage of the consideration of amendments was reached by Mr. Chanda withdrawing four amendments and Mr. Bannerjee moving three amendments most important of which related to recruitment of professors and readers for the new university in England. Mr. Bannerjee moved for the deletion of the clause for appointment of Selection Board in the United Kingdom to recruit professors and readers from there. He strongly opposed to recruiting third class men from England as it would result in lowering the status of university. There was no evidence that the work of the Selection Boards had been satisfactory and as Mr. Sasri reminded them the other day there was great dissatisfaction at the manner in which selections were made to the recruitment of professorial staff in India. Their work was so badly done that there was no justification for this incubus in the bill.

Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Sharp replying said he would like to see Mr. Bannerjee's figures to corroborate them moreover in such cases it was not always safe to have resort to statistics. The actual test was whether the men recruited at home in past had been successful in the discharge of their duties. He had no hesitation in saying they had worked wonderfully well. Mr. Shafi said the Sadler Commission had recommended the appointment of a Selection Board of 5 members and the Select Committee had effected a distinct improvement in it. The Board would consist of five members of whom one would be nominated by the Chancellor, two would be appointed by the University and the remaining two by the Secretary of State. Thus the interests of university was strongly represented. The real test of a man's work was his failure or success in discharging the duties entrusted to him. The mover had not quoted a single instance to show any failure.

Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee replying said it would be putting oneself in very undesirable position to quote any individual as having

fallen short of his duties. The matter was a question of general policy and he did not intend to fix any imputation against any particular persons. The motion was put to vote and regulated by 39 to 9.

Mr. Bannerjee moved that professors shall be recruited in England at the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Academic Council may determine and when such recommendation has been made a Committee of Selection for the purpose shall be constituted. There was no doubt, he said, that the Sadler Commission had put the percentage of professors at 33 percent, but he was not prepared to surrender his conscience and acquiesce in that decision.

Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi said that if they took Readerships out of the purview of the Selection Boards there remained only 33 percent to be selected in England.

Mr. Bannerjee:—What is your data for that percentage?

Mr. Shafi:—Because the figure represents a suitable proportion.

Mr. Bannerjee:—Why not one fourth, that is also suitable.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Bannerjee.

Mr. Bannerjee's amendment to effect that appointments to Readerships should not be made in England was accepted. This finished the discussion on amendments which including those withdrawn amounted to fifty four.

After the amendments were disposed of Mr. Shafi moved that the Dacca University Bill as amended be passed.

Mir Asad Ali.

Mir Asad Ali congratulated the Educational Member on the successful passing of the Bill and he was glad to see that a peaceful settlement had been reached on the matter of Communal Representation and wished to see some more universities established in India in the near future on the modern lines.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri said that the Secretariat Building in Dacca should be utilized as the Moslem Hall. It was absolutely necessary that in making appointments of teachers and professors the Government should pay special attention to Moslem candidates. This demand, he said, was supported by the Sadler Commission. The fact was they wanted adequate number of Mahomedan professors and teachers and warmly displayed his Hindu colleagues for their attitude of condescension and compromise. Mr. Shafi would be remembered in Eastern Bengal as having added unprecedented stimulus to the cause of Mahomedan Education. On behalf of Eastern Bengal he made the farthest request that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should open the University of Dacca. Concluding Nawab Ali Chaudhuri paid a warm tribute to Lord Chelmsford's Government for the passage of the Bill.

Sir Umar Hyat Khan supported the Bill.

Mr. K. V. Reddi Naidu.

Mr. K. V. Reddi said that the present University was a discredited improvement on old universities. He believed that in the matter of education there would be no dissension voice to oppose advancement although he had his own grievances on the question of Communal Representation, but from the spirit of conciliation and compromise which had been exhibited to-day, he learnt that at least the supreme council was, unlike his own Presidency, somewhat free from prejudice and was ready to arrive at compromise in the interests of the country.

Mr. L. M. Chatterjee.

Mr. L. M. Chatterjee said that the Dacca University would be an ideal university wherein the future sons of India would receive most beneficial education and wherein Hindus and Mahomedans would work side by side with the ideal of pursuing sound culture and of shaping life and character which was the sole object of the University to secure.

Mr. Sasri.

Mr. Sasri was entirely in sympathy with the motion, but he deplored and deprecated one or two imprudences of the Government which had given rise to unwarranted misconception even in some friendly quarters that this University was predominantly a Mahomedan University. There was no need of pointing in the Bill Clause 5, provisions of which could be found only in the case of the Begum's University which was merely for the benefit of Hindu population. Moreover the exception proposed by the Sadler Commission had not been safeguarded. He was gratified just like Mr. Reddi that the question of communal representation had been settled by mutual agreement, but he was not for approving the result of the compromise because one of the undesirable consequences would be that other universities which were considering charges on the lines of the Sadler Commission report would ask for similar representation as evidenced by the attitude of the Punjab University which had contemplated the introduction of communal representation in Dacca model. He was sorry the principle of communal representation was admitted without necessary corrections and also that the control of Government was seen everywhere on the face of the Bill. Mr. Sasri in conclusion spoke with feeling on some of her dangerous portions of the Bill particularly about the fixation of the percentage of appointments to professorships from England and said it was not at all beneficial to the University as it was the character of professors that was going to be impressed on the University. At this stage at 5-30 p.m. the Council adjourned for an hour.

Sir Fazulhoy Currimbhoy.

The Council reassembled at 6-30. Sir Fazulhoy Currimbhoy regretted that the effect of compromise both in and outside the Council was unfortunately lost owing to Mr. Sasri's criticism and said it was the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal who were very keen about having this bill passed, because of their backwardness.

Pundit Malaviya.

Pundit Malaviya congratulated Nawab Ali Chaudhuri on his achieving success in the matter and said he renews of the passage of the Bill would be hailed with enthusiasm both by Mahomedans and Hindus of Eastern Bengal. He looked forward to the period when this University which he regarded as a national university would impart education not merely in the facilities mentioned in the Bill but in technology and commerce and all other departments of human activity. The starting of any institution, whatever might be its defects was part of the national work done. No doubt this bill was not a perfect piece of legislation, but they had

agreed to bury their differences as regards the question of communal representation. Responsibility for any feature of the Bill did not rest upon any one or two members of the Council but upon them all. If their Mahomedan friends sincerely felt nervous about their position and wanted communal representation not with a desire to affect the interests of Hindu youths but merely to safeguard the interests of Mahomedan youths it was the bounden duty of the Hindus to respect their desires and feel satisfied that provision had been made for communal representation, so that this institution might be launched in existence under most happy circumstances. Once they had arrived at that conclusion they must put aside all their differences on this question. The best remedy for the state of things which they deplored would be in the creation of this University and by its broadening and enlightening influence.

Chaudhuri Mahomed Ismail.

Chaudhuri Mahomed Ismail congratulated the Government on the smooth passage of the Bill and regretted the uncharitable remarks of Mr. Srinivasa Sasri about communal representation. He hoped this would not mar the unity between the two communities. He desired to sink all personal differences.

Mr. Sarma.

Mr. Sarma was glad of the compromise because the happy feeling which existed now would be useful in one day in removing the special representation which Mahomedans themselves recognised as a transitional measure. He strongly deplored the question of communal representation should descend from political area to educational area. It was not a matter of surprise to him that anyone who spoke with feeling about communal representation at the present political state of the country should be at a discount.

Maharaja of Cossimbazar.

Maharaja of Cossimbazar congratulated the Government and said that communal representation would after a few years be removed.

Mr. De la Fosse.

Mr. De la Fosse spoke in order to remove a misconception which might arise on account of Mr. Sasri's somewhat undeserved reflection upon the motives of the Calcutta University Commission in reference to their proposal about the committees for the selection of professors from England. He quoted three passages from the report and said they had to such motives as had been ascribed by Mr. Sasri.

Mr. Shafi.

Mr. Shafi in winding up the debate said that it was a source of utmost satisfaction to him to have taken steps towards the realisation of the ultimate goal set before them by Calcutta University Commission, namely, the establishment of unitary teaching and residential universities in various educational centres of this country. He referred to Nawab Ali Chaudhuri's plea for their having to provide for adequate number of Mahomedan teachers on the University and said:—In thanking me for my work in connection with this Bill Nawab Ali Chaudhuri referred to the tug-of-war as he characterises it which took place between him and me during the sittings of the Select Committee. May I remind him that at that time I was a representative and advocate of the Moslem community. Now an Indian member of the Government of India, I am a representative of whole India and not of any particular community, and I have to hold the scales even among various communities which have so important a stake in the country. Nawab Ali Chaudhuri also expressed a wish that the new University may be opened by the Prince of Wales. I shall convey his wish to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Mr. Shafi next referred to Mr. Sasri's criticism of the Bill and said:—I do not wish to enter into any controversy about it at this late stage, but I do wish to make a complaint and I venture to submit that I am warranted to make it. Mr. Sasri assumed the role of an outside critic, who, after the publication of a work, writes an essay in a magazine criticising it. He has forgotten that he is a co-author of this work. He is a member of this Council, who has been present all along when every one of these provisions in the Bill was under discussion. I submit that it is very hard on me and the Council that he should have kept quiet and adopted an attitude of absolute silence while these provisions were under discussion and should have instituted a critical review of it now that the Bill is about to be passed. I wish he had not characterised compromise between the Hindus and the Moslems in that difficult and painful subject of communal representation as a formulae. So far as the Government of India are concerned, I can assure the Hon'ble Members that they are sincerely gratified that the compromise suggested by them was accepted by the representatives of the two communities mainly interested in the establishment of the Dacca University. This is a conclusive proof of the fact that the need for co-operation mentioned by H.E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in their joint report has found a responsive echo in the hearts of sincere well-wishers of this country. I have never known of a legislation in which apart from holding honest differences of opinion there was greater harmony and co-operation between various elements in the Legislative Council, official and non-official, European and Indian and Hindu and Mahomedan. If during the last few months of my tenure of office I have in some measure made some efforts to bring about this desirable consummation, I am proud of having assisted in what I have always believed to be one of the foremost duties of an Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

In conclusion Mr. Shafi referred amidst applause to the indefatigable energy and great assistance which the Hon'ble Mr. De la Fosse had rendered to the department in the evolution of this Bill and also acknowledged the help rendered to the department by Mr. Anderson before he went home. He hoped that Dacca University scheme would take shape on the spot and that all those who had a hand in its future progress would be helped in the same spirit of co-operation and goodwill in which the representatives of Bengal had helped in the final stage of the Bill (Applause.)

The motion to pass the Bill was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Council rose at 7-25 p.m. and adjourned till 22nd instant.

A destructive fire occurred in Proma on Tuesday night and over one hundred wooden houses were totally gutted out. The fire started in a Burmese house, wherein a youth was boiling rice. Hundreds of people have been rendered homeless. The Municipal fire brigade was quickly on the scene thereby preventing the fire travelling eastwards to the Railway station and Bazaar.

109, ప్రతి పాదము, పాదము, బాంధవము

డి. మన్నాలాల్, డిస్ట్రిబ్యూటర్లు, సాలామిసి డెపోట్, బెంగళూరు సిటీ.
D. Mannalal, Salamisri Depot, Bangalore City.

(ప్రతి కామ్రాన్సిషన్ సోరునప్పుడు ఈ ప్రతికి పేరుకూడ నుదాహరింప సోరుచున్నాము)

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280, అంకూరవాడ పేట, కడప జిల్లా, కడప

BASIC COLOUR

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